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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# AZAD HIND'S RIGHT TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

## Bhulabhai On Legal Status Of I.N.A.

### *POSERS FOR PROSECUTION IN RED FORT TRIAL*

### Question Of Allegiance Is Not Relevant: Address To Court

RED FORT, DELHI, Dec. 17, (A. P. I.): Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his address to the first I. N. A. Court Martial today argued that the very charge of waging war brought against the three accused, Capt. Shah Nawaz, Capt. Sehgal and Lieut. Dhillon, carried with it recognition of the Insurgent Government of Free India.

Quoting extensively from authorities on International Law, Mr. Desai asked the Court to accept the proposition that if it was recognised that a war was being carried on, then the recognition of the Insurgent Government followed as a necessary consequence.

Such a recognition meant the grant of belligerent rights to the INA. That in turn meant the grant of immunities and privileges to members of the INA for acts done in due prosecution of war.

Speaking with sustained eloquence Mr. Desai took his stand on the right of a subject race to wage war for its liberation. "The question of allegiance is irrelevant", he declared. "Local allegiance cannot be a matter of perpetuity. If it is, no subject race will ever attain freedom".

Mr. Desai will continue his address to-morrow and probably the day after.

#### *PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL*

RED FORT, DELHI, Dec. 17 (A P. I.): Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Defence Counsel began his closing address when the I.N.A. Court Martial trying Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, Capt, Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon re-opened to-day at the Red Fort.

Mr. Desai said that shortly stated the two charges against the accused were waging war against the King and murder and abetment of murder. That certain deserters were tried and ordered to be shot and were shot. "Substantially there is really one charge before the Court, because in so far as the charge of murder and abetment of murder is concerned, it is part of the first charge. I say so for the reason that it would be quite possible in the case of a charge of waging war against the King, to be able to charge every single act of firing a shot, which would, I think, be "reductio ad absurdum".

Mr. Desai said that in due course he would point out that in so far as the second charge (murder and abetment of murder) could be substantiated.

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 1.)

### *IS IT THEIR LAST SIMLA EXODUS?*

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, December 17.

Proposals to revive Simla move during the summer of 1946 is under active consideration here, and an early decision is expected. The proposal envisages a restricted move, more limited than in pre-war years. One view here is that as Wavell is making a definite attempt to resolve the deadlock by next May, the whole question of reviving the move should be left over for the new Govt. to decide. The present care-takers' Govt. should not bind its successors.

## War Surpluses In India

### 50 Crore Dollars Worth Of Goods To Be Sold 40 Per Cent Above Cost

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.

It is reliably learnt that the total amount of war surpluses available in the India-Burma theatre will be valued at about fifty crore dollars. These surpluses include large quantities consumer goods in addition to plants and equipment urgently needed by Indian industries. It is learnt that 40 per cent will be added to cost price and that will be the selling price of these goods in India.

A revised calalogue of goods which will be put on sale, will soon be published. It will run into about four hundred pages. Upto now only fifty aeroplanes from the surplus goods have been disposed off in India. The Tatas have taken up eleven.

On the run for GLUCO

Children don't wait for a second "Come and get it" call if they are GLUCO Biscuits. One of the first familiar things to children is the famous GLUCO Biscuit with which they always associate rich goodness, crisp and crunchy freshness and inviting flavour.

Parle's Gluco BISCUITS
The family favourite all over India
G-12

## *EDITORS' 'AT HOME' TO VICEROY*

### *To Continue Consul- Delhi Session Decides tative Machinery*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17, (A. P. I.): The president and members of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference were "At Home" to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief this evening.

The Viceroy spent nearly an huor with the Editors chatting with them on different subjects.

The Standing Committee concluded its three-day session in Delhi tonight.

The most important decision of the Committee was the one relating to the continuance of the consultative machinery both at the Centre and in the Provinces for the purpose of settling points of difference between Government and the Press by mutual discussions and consultations.

The President and mebers of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference were entertained to a dinner tonight by Mr. S. A. Jawad, Director of Public Relations, Chamber of Princes. Among those present were Mr. P. N. Thapar. Brigadier Young, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. Altaf Hoosein, Mr. Charles Barnes and Mr. Preston Grover.

## W.I. STATES BEAT GUJARAT

### *Ranji Trophy Contest Result*

RAJKOT, Dec. 17.

By the narrow margin of three runs, the Western India States defeated Gujarat here today in the first round of the All-India Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy.

SCORES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Western India States | 199 and 158 |
| Gujarat | 164 and 190 |

### *Mysore Beat Madras*

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

Mysore beat Madras by 112 runs in the match in the South Zone of the Ranji Trophy cricket tournament this afternoon.

SCORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mysore | 158 and 292 |
| Madras | 172 and 166 |

## *STOP PRESS*

**YAMASHITA'S EXECUTION STAYED**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (APA): The United States Supreme Court to-day granted a stay of execution to Japanese General Tomoyuk Yamashita, who was sentenced to death by a United States Military Commission in Manila.

**'AUSSIES' FLY TO AUSTRALIA**

COLOMBO, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): Fourteen members of the Australian Services cricket team, including the manager Mr. Johnson, left this morning by air for Australia.

Australia. Carmody, Price, Cristofani and Maddison will be leaving later.

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TO GO**

LONDON, Dec. 17. (A.P.A.): Prime Minister Attlee told the Commons to-day that the Government planned to abolish the Ministry of Information and that it would be succeeded by a new organisation.

He said information services, however, would continue abroad and would be under the general supervision of the Foreign Office.

**JAP DIET TO BE DISSOLVED**

TOKYO, Dec. 17. (A.P.A.): The Japanese Cabinet in an extraordinary session decided to dissolve the Diet to-morrow and call a general election for about January 24, 1946, the newspaper "Asahi" said to-day.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 24.78 |
| To-day's opening | 24.78 |
| Difference | Nil |
| To-day's closing | 24.63 |
| Difference | —.15 |

NIGHT QUOTATIONS
PRIVATE TRADING
BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver | Rs. | 134 0 |
| Gold | Rs. | 81 6 |
| Cotton | Rs. | 417 0 |

## *Exclusive To "Chronicle"*

# INDIAN POLITICAL SCENE

### (By H. N. Brailsford)

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, well-known British journalist, who will soon revisit India, has written a series of articles on Indian elections being a preliminary survey of the Indian political scene, exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" of which the following is the first one.

After referring to the significance of the elections, notwithstanding the "painfully" imperfect machinery Mr. Brailsford draws attention to the dual legacy of the past—"the communal feud and the deadweight of the Princes" and says: "It is not enough that we, of the Labour Party are sincerely bent on handing over power to a Free India. We must summon the will and the ingenuity to cut our way through these heritages from the past".

Mr. Brailsford, who is sailing for India to see the elections for himself, will write his next article from India.

#### *VARIEGATED CONTEST*

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuter): For the first time since 1937, Indians are voting. The long-drawn out contest began in November and will not end till April.

Imagination strives to grasp what a poll in this sub-continent means. Among the voters are Pathans of the North-West Frontier; Nobel Prizemen of Calcutta University; illiterate peasants who know in their clear-headed simplicity some cause of their abysmal poverty; Muslims who see nope in Pakistan and Hindu masses who have not lost their faith in Gandhi, millionaires planning a brilliant industrial future and, at the bottom of the ladder, the struggling "untouchables."

**SINGLE ISSUE**

In a dozen languages, they are arguing over their differences. But, bafiling though the scene is in its variety, a single issue predominates for all these hundreds of millions. They are choosing the leaders under whom they hope at last to win their independence.

The machinery of these elections is painfully imperfect. The franchise for the Central Assembly, is on a propertied basis and is so high that it includes less than 2 per cent of the whole population.

Its powers, however, are so limited that these results will be of only secondary importance. What really matters are the Provincial elections for the Provinces, which, with some restrictions, are entitled to genuine self-government, though many of them, since their Congress Ministers resigned, have been under bureaucratic rule throughout the war.

The restoration of Provincial self-government is the first great gain we may expect in the New Year. Here, too, the franchise is narrow, for it includes only 13 per cent of the whole population and among them a negligible number of women.

**WEIGHTAGE IN FAVOUR OF PROPERTY**

Perhaps, three adult men in every five have a vote—no landless labourer and none of the poorer peasants. Various devices weight the scales in favour of property.

Does this unsatisfactory system discount the rsult less at this stage of Indian politics than one might suppose? The broad issue is one of nationality, and until that is settled, the coolie and millionaire tend to think alike and vote alike.

The struggle of the classes will shatter this unity, only when India is freed.

**ROOT OF TROUBLE**

**Much worse than narrow franchise is the rigid division of Hindus and Muslims in distinct constituencies, which vote separately. This fatal arrangement has done, more than anything else, to divide Indians on mediaeval lines of religion.**

These elections, be it noted, are confined to British India: the people of Princes' States have no such opportunity for self-expression.

**VISIT TO INDIA**

When next I write about these elections, it will be from India, which I am about to revisit after many years I hope to gather at first hand what is in this nation's mind.

Even at this distance, it is obvious that they view our intention with deep and embittered distrust. I will not dwell on their disquiet, which most of us share over the events in Indonesia: nor on their anger over the trial of some officers of "the Indian National Army", which seems to me less reasonable.

**HANDICAPS ON FREE ELECTIONS**

The release of political prisoners proceeds too slowly: we still have 600 in detention without trial. India, moreover, is still governed by throttling wartime regulations. But the real ground for the pessimism of Indians is that they see no way of escape from the communal deadlock.

**In June, at the Simla Conference, it defeated us all. Will it not confront us again, when the elections are over, perhaps, in a still more intractable form?**

Lord Wavell's sincerity and sympathy have won for him the regard he deserves. Lord Pethick-Lawrence has a record in public life of outstanding moral courage. Mr. Winston Churchill, always the diehard over India, is now in the opposition, but, in the background, more potent than personalities, is the legacy of the past—communal feud and deadweight of Princes' States. We cannot again succumb to the old deadlock.

**If Indians themselves cannot find away out of the problems which are mainly our creation, then, we must propose a solution of our own and see it through.**

The elections should clear up one doubtful factor in the problem. Mr. M. A. Jinnah smashed the Simla Conference by claiming for his League the sole right to represent the entire Muslim community in the interim National Government that Lord Wavell was trying to form.

What the exact strength of this powerful party is and how many predominantly Muslim Provinces it can control, will be known by April. That should make it easier to form a representative government.

**PAKISTAN DEMAND**

But Mr. Jinnah held in reserve another, demand. He wanted in advance an assurance that his project of Pakistan is accepted. Here, again, the votes of the Provinces concerned should give a clue to the wishes of their populations. Are the really bent on dividing India?

The Government's plan is that a Constituent Assembly, elected by proportional representation from the Provincial Assemblies, shall meet without delay to draw up a Federal Constitution for all India.

Can we leave it to this body to settle the issue of Pakistan? Not if the Muslim League is returned in decisive numbers. Already, Mr. Jinnah who declares that the Muslims are a separate nation, is insisting quite logically that there must be not one Constituent Assembly but two.

**Even that unhappy expedient would settle nothing. It is one thing to say, as the Congress has rightly said, that no Province must be coerced into Federation against its will, and quite another to swallow Mr. Jinnah's programme.**

He claims Assam which has a Hindu majority, as well as the whole of Bengal, whose western half is mainly Hindu. If Pakistan has to be conceded, it is the details that matter, and these can only be settled by a process of impartial arbitration. But settled they must be.

**TANGLE OF PRINCES**

Beyond this tangle lies that of Princes' States. While an elected delegation speaks for the Provinces in a Constituent Assembly, is it tolerable that the delegation from the States should be nominated by their autocrats? That would mean that India would start her new career of freedom, burdened by a constitution in which the balance of power would be held by forees of Feudal reaction.

It is not enough, then, that, we of the Labour Party, are sincerely bent on handing over power to Free India. We must summon the will and ingenuity to cut our way through these heritages from the past.

## SPECIAL TRAIN FOR MAHATMA'S VISIT TO SANTINIKETAN

### *Bengal Govt. Provides Facilities For Midnapur Tour*

CALCUTTA Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi leaves Calcutta tomorrow on a two days' visit to Santiniketan.

Gandhiji will travel by special train which will run from Sodepore railway station on the B. A. Railway to Bolpur, on the East Indian Railway It is expected to consist of one or two third class bogie carriages accommodating about 100 passengers.

Arrangements for Gandhiji's visit to Midnapore are also being made. He will return from Santiniketan on the 20th and leave Calcutta on the 25th for Mahishdal, in Tamluk subdivision of Midnapore District, breaking journey at Diamond Harbour for a couple of hours. Gandhiji will visit Mahishdal and Contai in Midnapore district and return to Sodepore Ashram on 2rd January.

**GOVT. PROVIDES FACILITIES**

It is learnt that the Government of Bengal are providing certain facilities for Gandhiji's tour so that the fatigue of travel and of meeting crowds may be reduced as much as possible. Two launches will be made available to Gandhiji and party for the Midnapore tour and certain other facilities will also be provided.

**VISIT TO SUBHAS' HOUSE**

Mahatma Gandhi visited to-day the Elgin Road residence of the Bose family, where Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose stayed before he left India.

Gandhi arrived there at about 8 p.m. and spent a quarter of an hour. He was escorted by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, whose residence at Woodburn Park was visited by Gandhiji at 7-30 p.m.

Gandhiji also called on Srimati Basanti Devi, the widow of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, at the residence of the latter's daughter at Beltala Road.

**MAHATMA REGRETS DROPPING OF PLACES**

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following:

"I see that I have over-stayed my time in Calcutta. I found I had more work in Calcutta than I had expected. And then events compelled me to work more strenuously than I had counted upon. The result is that, much to my and my fellow-workers' disappointment, I have been compelled to cut off the places I had originally conceived and tentatively discussed with friends, who were arranging the tour. But let no one think that the curtailment will affect my study of the Bengal situation. The visit to Santinikean is more by way of a friendly visit than study. I do not expect to see

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 6.)

## *Beaverbrook Surprise*

### *Withdraws Amendment To Anglo-American Loan Settlement*

LONDON, Dec. 17, (A.P.A.): Lord Beaverbrook, opponent of the $4,400,000,000 American loan, to Britain and the Bretton Woods plan for a World Bank, abruptly withdrew his amendment against both measures in the House of Lords today, but indicated he would still fight for their rejection. Lords Beaverbrook's action came scarcely 30 minutes after the House of Lords began their fateful debate on the measures.

"Reuter" adds: A last-minute surprise move by Lord Beaverbrook who withdrew his amendment rejecting the American Loan and Bretton Woods Agreement caused an anti-climax when a crowded House of Lords this afternoon opened the two-day debate on the Government proposals.

Lord Beaverbrook's action will considerably weaken the opposition to the Government, and the position now is that there will be a straight vote for and against the official Government motion inviting the House to approve the loan settlement.

Lord Beaverbrook's amendment sought a rejection of the proposals on the ground that they involved abolition of the Sterling Area, return to the Gold Standard and destruction of Imperial Preference.

### *WHEN WINSTON THREATENED TO RESIGN*

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (Reuter). The assertion that Mr. Winston Churchill threatened to resign his Premiership because Gen. Eisenhower refused to change his plan of battle when preparing for Allied landings in Southern France was made in a broadcast by Capt. Harry Butcher who was Gen. Eisenhower's naval aide during the last three years of war.

Capt. Butcher said Mr. Churchill opposed the plan for Allied landings in Southern France—which actually took place on August 15, 1944—as late as the end of July and wanted this second invasion force brought into Northern France instead.

One day, late in July Mr. Churchill visited Gen. Eisenhower, Captain Butcher said. "For seven hours, he tried to persuade Gen. Eisenhower to change his plan of battle. 'Ike' loved his friend but from the standpoint of military strategy and logistics could not agree on this point.

Finally Mr. Churchill said he feared that he would have to go to His Majesty the King and lay down the mantle of his high office. But the General—to use one of his favourite expressions—still said 'No, in eight different languages'.

Photo shows Sheth Chinubhai Haridas, who performed the Opening Ceremony of Broach Branch of Devkaran Nanjee Bank and Mr. Pravinchandra Gandhi, Managing Director.

# Indian Hemp Association Deplores Agmark Scheme

## Government's Assistance For Producing Richer Crop Demanded

Addressing the 3rd Annual General Meeting of the Indian Hemp Association on December 3, Mr B. L. Jalan, the President said:

Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the 3rd Annual General Meeting of the Indian Hemp Association. The end of the War has brought immense relief to all throughout the world as well as to the Indian Shippers who had to curtail their activities to a great extent mainly due to the closing of the continental ports, and restriction in shipping space. We hope the Indian Shippers will be allowed to switch on their selling to markets throughout Europe and America without further delay through usual trade channels and that sufficient shipping space will be allotted to them in the near future.

**FAILURE OF AGMARK SCHEME**

The Agmark scheme introduced as an experimental measure has failed totally. It has done no good but has added an extra cost of 5 shillings per ton which the Trade can hardly afford now when they have to compete with the Italian and the Sisal fibres. It is vital that the scheme should be totally abolished, as a fair trial has already been given to it for three years and frankly speaking, instead of helping the trade it has only come in the way of its smooth development. On the other hand the scheme formulated by the Association, will, if adopted, help buyers and sellers alike and it will ensure better grading of hemp than the impracticable Agmark scheme which has been found wanting.

My predecessors in office have consistently drawn the attention of the Government to the detrimental nature of the Scheme but the Government had all along ignored their suggestion. Besides this, the Government scheme was not only unworkable in its nature but in the course of its operation it revealed other drawbacks. Inspectors appointed by the Government were inexperienced and Hemp which under the private mark was classed as No. 1 was put one and often two grades lower. The smooth flow of trade was so much hampered that the balers had to ignore the Government marks and stick to their own standards.

**ASSOCIATION'S OWN SCHEME**

The Scheme which the Association has formulated, divides Hemp into two categories, viz., Long Group Marks and Short Group Marks according to their quality. It provides that a list of the marks registered with the Association is to be published and no one other than the person registering it will be permitted to use the mark. Furthermore, it is laid down that a person having experience and reasonable financial backing will be eligible for membership and will have to obtain a trade licence before exporting goods. Provision has been made for issuing a "passed certificate" to the exporter to maintain the standard quality of mark before the goods are exported and the marks of a shipper are liable to be deleted from the Association's register of marks after due warning if repeated complaints are received against him.

The Scheme was submitted to the London Hemp Association, with whom negotiation has been going on. They had already discussions with the representatives of the India Office, the Raw Materials Department, the Ministry of Supply, the Hemp Controller and the Adviser on Rope Supplies. We hope the views contained in the scheme would eventually find favour with the Government as it would prove very helpful.

**SHIPPERS' DIFFICULTIES**

Shippers have been experiencing great difficulties on account of shut out charges due to no fault of their own which charges ultimately they have to bear. Even though Government have assured from time to time that they would see that legitimate claims in respect of these charges were borne by the buyers, concrete instances referred to them do not appear to have been decided yet and I would therefore stress upon the urgency of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion on the matter without further delay.

It is a matter of regret that prices of Hemp have been fixed in an arbitrary manner from time to time and that they were lower than those of last year's and below the comparative level of other agricultural products. From the very beginning of this year the Association has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of India to this method of price fixation, carried out only in consultation with the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply ignoring reasonable trade views. It is vital that an important matter like this should be decided upon only after consulting the trade. Although the yield of crop was less than that of last year's and was far below the parity of other fibres and other agricultural products yet rather than increasing the price, it was further reduced. Moreover, owing to the enormous rise in the cost of living the agriculturists have no alternative but to cut down the crop area further which may not be more than 50% of last year's. These points have been taken to the Government's attention time and again and the Association had again sent an express telegram to the Government in view of the expected increased demand which has already been forthcoming from the Continent and America—and I presume that a good portion of the crop has already been purchased by U.S.A.—and by which India can balance foreign import to a certain extent. In reply the Government of India pointed out that the prices of Hemp have been fixed in consultation with important sections of the trade and that owing to the confidential nature of the discussions it had not been possible to invite the Indian Hemp Association to such conferences. It has not been possible for me to appreciate the force of this contention as all the important balers and shippers in the country are members of this Association and to my knowledge discussions have not been taken place with any such members. Further, another argument addressed by the Government of India that even though there has been a 50% decline in the output of Benares Hemp, the demands of the Ministry of Supply had been entirely met does not appear to be convincing. With the many methods of purchase open to them it may have been possible for the Government to meet the Ministry's requirements but it has at the same time affected the hemp crop to a very serious extent and if the situation should continue to show the same trend, I feel that there is likely to be progressive diminution in the acreage under hemp cultivation and Benares Hemp known for long in the field for its quality might altogether disappear from the market. It is, therefore, very important so far as the Indian cultivator is concerned, apart from the interests of the Indian shippers and Indian export which are bound to be affected, that the prices should be left to the buyers and sellers. There should not arise any question of fixing prices at this stage. As India is industrialising, it is important that all the raw materials which are exported from India such as jute, hemp, etc., must get reasonable and adequate prices to pay for the import of machinery and capital goods which is bound to be heavy.

**TRANSPORT PROBLEM**

Great difficulties were being experienced in Railway transport throughout the season, especially as far as movement of Green Hemp was concerned. In one case, certain quantities of Hemp were lying undespatched for 18 months and on being informed the Association was ultimately able to persuade the Railway Authorities to allot sufficient wagons. In another case although the Association had taken up the matter with the Adviser on Rope Supplies and the Railway Authorities, yet no wagons had been allotted for movement of Green Hemp (the Ganjam or C.P. Hemp) from Vizagapatam area to Calcutta so that shipment could be effected from here. In reply it was stated that it would not be expedient to remove or relax restrictions on movement of hemp but the Adviser on Roper Supplies assured that the situation would be reviewed by the Government in March '45. But nothing has so far been decided. As a matter of fact there are several shippers and balers who have their press Houses in Calcutta and it was not possible for them to pack in Vizagapatam where there is only one Press House which cannot cope with the situation nor have the shippers any control over the Press House concerned to persuade them to pack in their Press House. It is hoped the Government will pay immediate attention to the matter and come to the relief of the Shippers.

**QUESTION OF EXPORT**

It is expected that the Commerce Department will allow export of Indian Hemp to continental ports and America and see that sufficient shipping space is allotted so that Export may rise in no time to the highest peak. It is likely that there will be great demand for Hemp from Europe provided adequate facilities are given by Government. The attention of the Commerce Department was drawn to this as far back as September last year. The situation has tremendously improved and I hope the Government will be in a position now to assist the Indian Shippers.

Another aspect of the matter which has recently come to our notice concerns the exports of Hemp to the U.S.A. It has been found that the prices offered by American buyers have invariably been higher than those offered by the Ministry of Supply but that all the same the Government have begun to enforce many restrictions in shipments of hemp to America mainly with a view to fix arbitrary prices as was done in the past which is unfair and unjustified. This situation is being regarded with very serious apprehension by the trade and it is essential that exports to America at such prices as are obtainable thereby a free negotiation are encouraged with a view to building up there a market for Indian hemp before other parties step into the field. I hope the Government will take immediate steps in the matter.

**INTERNATIONAL MARKETS**

There is no reason why the Indian Hemp with cheap labour at its disposal should not be able to compete in International markets. If the agricultural Department instead of diverting their attention to the unbusinesslike Agmark grading extend their full co-operation and assistance towards introduction of superior variety of seeds, properly distributed so as to yield a richer crop per acre and improve the quality of the fibre, adequate facilities of steeping water, etc., I am sure that a number of half-fed peasants will be immensely benefited and receive a fresh lease of life. For this purpose, a proper Research and Development Department should be immediately started on the lines as adopted for sugar cane and I hope time will reveal its value as it has proved in the case of cane in Bihar and U.P. which had saved the Sugar Industry from its crisis; on the contrary, as practically nothing was done in Bengal, so far Bengal Sugar Mills have had to face a disaster. In this way it would be obviously possible for Indian Hemp to compete with all other fibres in the world such as Sisal, the Italian Hemp and other continental fibres.

In the post-war plans for improvement, this should be one of the principal aims of the Government to improve agricultural products. I am told that a good quantity of fibre can be procured from linseed plants now destroyed and it will help peasants to some extent to earn an extra income from by-products which are at present being wasted. Demand for this appears to be already existent in America, for manufacture of high quality type of paper. There are many other agricultural by-products which are now being thrown and destroyed but which can be used for commercial purposes which could contribute to improving the standard of living of the masses. It is the Government of India's duty to improve the agricultural products of India in every possible way as they can easily afford with huge funds at their disposal.

**PUBLIC SHOULD BE ENLIGHTENED**

It is expected that the Government of India would enlighten the public through respective Commercial bodies about the actual position of the different countries in reference to the price they can pay for the surplus raw materials which India can afford to export so that better and adequate prices may be procured. Similarly, it is most vital for Indian Industrialisation that the Government of India should maintain a list of manufacturers and suppliers in order to help Indian buyers to buy cheaply and also have a technical Department to see that only the right types of machinery are sold to Indian Industrialists so that third rate and unbalanced and uneconomical plants are not thrown upon their shoulders just as it happened in almost all Industries. Furthermore, the Government should see that no so called foreign experts, technicians and engineers should land in India and unless they are certified by Government experts and Government should help industrialists to secure genuine and right type of experts from all over the world through the Indian Trade Commissioner's office and also with the help of the Governments of countries from which they came. I believe this is the key-note to run industry in India economically, profitably and without any difficulties from the very beginning.

Before closing I must thank the members of the Association, the Committee and the Secretaries for their active co-operation and assistance.

# Refund Those Securities

## U. P. Press Conference Protest Against Action On Three Papers

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16. (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Press Conference was held this evening at the residence of Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta, Working President, who presided.

The Committee passed a resolution recording its protest against the actions of the U. P., Bihar and C. P. Governments in demanding securities from the "National Herald", (Lucknow), "Sansar" (Benares) and "Searchlight" (Patna) and in forfeiting the securities of the "Nagpur Times" (Nagpur).

The Committee urged the Governments concerned to withdraw these orders and refund the securities already deposited, as such action against newspapers contravene the principles of free press.

The committee passed the following resolutions:

"The committee notes with regret that notwithstanding the withdrawal of censorship and Press restrictions in the Provinces, instances of interference by the District and Telegraph authorities in the despatch of news reports have occurred. Such unwarranted interferences are hindrance to the growth of a free press in the country. The committee, therefore, urges the Government to issue instructions to the District authorities to desist from such unjustified acts of interference."

# OSTRICH POLICY OF MOTOR OPERATOR LEADERS

(By B. S. Patil, Chairman, The Sinhagad Motor Assn., Ltd.)

It has become imperative to mention some of the Himalayan blunders being committed by persons who have assumed the role of the leaders of motor operators at this time when the trade is facing an unprecedented crisis.

The session of the Motor Owners' Congress at Hubli started with the meeting of Executive Committee on the morning of the 8th instant, when a sharp split occurred. A no-confidence motion was proposed by one of the members against Mr. V. G. Bhagwat, General Secretary, B.P.M.U.C., and it secured such support that it was defeated only by the casting vote of the Chairman. The meeting of the Subjects Committee started in the afternoon in an atmosphere of mistrust, and there was a threat of some members being kept out of the meeting to be held at night under the Presidentship of Mr. Masani. However, in the evening a deputation waited on Mr. Masani pointing out to him that the Subjects Committee, as constituted, was contrary to the constitution of the B.P.M.U.C., and was not of a fully representative character. Mr. Masani, realising the situation, permitted non-members to attend the meeting and also agreed to allow some of them to express their views on the various resolutions.

Throughout the proceedings the reality and gravity of situation was entirely drowned in an overenthusiasm for repeating the same old stories of the disadvantages of the Rail-Road Co-ordination Scheme. Eloquent speeches were delivered to reject the scheme, and a resolution to the effect was unanimously passed amidst thunderous applause.

Notwithstanding the fact that such rejections have been frequently announced and communicated to Government, the progress of the official execution of the scheme has not abated, and there is certainly no indication of the scheme being dropped. The Motor Owners' Congress did nothing to face that fact. Despite the non-co-operation of the majority of the operators, it looks as if the Government will go ahead with the scheme and bring the services into operation through the proposed Joint Stock Companies, prior to the popular ministries assuming the reins of administration. Nobody contemplated the fate of the existing operators under such a contingency. The leaders were not prepared to consider this eventuality and devise a remedy for it. Those who suggested that probability were severely condemned and represented as born enemies of the operators! When the examples of Central Provinces and United Provinces were cited, where the existing operators were ignored and the charge was handed over to the capitalists who were foreign to the trade, it was argued that the possibilities of a repetition of the same episode can be overruled in this province. The attitude of the leaders was almost perverse, which has only fanned up the flames of displeasure and ill-will between the operators themselves. They failed to visualise that such attitude only hastens the downfall of a community, rather than strengthening its unity.

One can only hope that a proper understanding will dawn on our leaders before it is too late.

# Soviet Paper Exposes British Promises To India

## Says U. S. Capitalists Bank On Colonial Imperialism For Economic Gains

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (Reuter): The Bolshevik Magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to-day criticizes British policy in India, Egypt and other colonies, and American capitalists "striving to carry out a wide colonial policy". The colonial system "conceals in itself much danger for general peace," declares the article, stating that the Soviet Government "cannot have an indifferent attitude to the question of distribution of territories under trusteeship and establishment in them of regimes which would really assist the liberation of dependent peoples."

Discussing questions of international trusteeship, the article asserts: "Democracy, which set up its banner on the ruins of Fascism, cannot be Democracy only for the selected. The peoples of the colonial countries have the right to arrange their lives on a democratic basis."

The 'Bolshevik' goes on to say: "Despite repeated promises of the British Government of India, the country remains a county without political rights. Practically no changes have been made in the administration in India. Only 14 per cent of the population has the right to vote."

"The article alleges that 'the situation is no better in other British colonies' and cites Sudan and Egypt and says that by controlling Sudan England controls Egypt.

"Influential circles in the United States, who are striving to carry out a wide colonial policy, are counting not so much on the political division of the world as 'on open doors and equal opportunities.' American capitalists count on the fact that they will be able in any colony to occupy ruling economic positions and squeeze out rivals ....."

"British capital strives to hold on to its privileged position in the colonies by customs and other barriers so that no foreign competition can unseat it.... No doubt, only the closest participation of the Soviet Union—a government which has great fruitful experience of a truly democratic solution of the problem of nationalities—in carrying out the regime of international trusteeship can provide a progressive foundation for the system of international trusteeship. Only with this condition will the institution of trusteeship be insured against transformation into a new edition of the League of Nations mandates. Only with this condition can trusteeship assist the nations to rise to final independence."

# 'Atrocities' In Mahakoshal

## Govt. Communique Based On Mischievous Official Reports Says Govind Das

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 17 (UPI): Seth Govinddas, M.L.A., (Central), President, Mahakoshal Atrocities Enquiries Committee, Jubbulpore, has issued the following rejoinder to the C. P. Government Communique dated the 4th December, 1945, regarding the police firing at Chichli in 1942:—

"After the misleading and impudent repudiation of the report of the Mahakoshal Atrocities Enquiry Committee on the incidents which occurred in Betul District in 1942 the Information Officer to the Government, C. P. and Berar, has issued another Press Note denying the veracity of the disclosure of the incidents occurring in Chichli village of the Hoshangabad District during the memorable days of 1942.

"The Communique tries to make much capital out of the headings given to the report by certain papers without dealing in detail with the incidents described therein. Nothing has been said in the "communique" about the inhuman thrashing of Sukhlal and Premchand who died of the insanity resulting from the police maltreatment. The exact figures of the number of shots fired given in the "communique" are deliberate attempt to create confusion in the public mind.

"I made no reference in my statement to the number of shots fired. My report based as it is on the evidence received from the persons present on the spot, cannot be expected to give actual figures of the shots fired. Only the police officials who seem to have been in absolute safety at the time of firing can remember and record the number of shots fired on the occasion. This in itself is a proof of the fact that the shots were fired in an atmosphere of ease and not of turmoil.

"If the Government are really keen to dispel the effects created on the public mind by the so-called "fabricated report" of my Committee, why do they fight shy of appointing an independent non-official commission to enquire into the official excesses of 1942. Let it be known to the Information Department that misleading Communiques based on mischievous official reports can never hoodwink the public."


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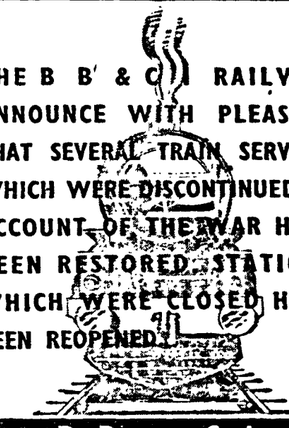

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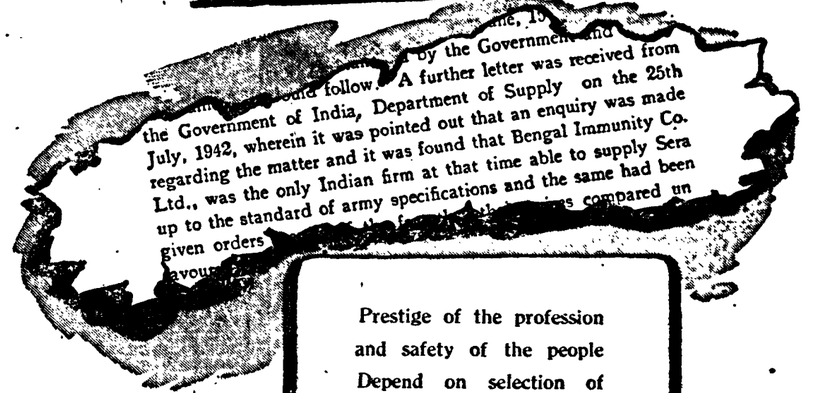

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AT
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# CITY AND SUBURBS

*To-day*

Hindu: Magsar Shud 14, 2002
Muslim: Mohurram 12, 1365
Parsi: Tir 16, 1315
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m. Sunset 6-5 p.m.
Hightide: 10-54, Lowtide: 5-08, 17-08

*To-day's Engagements*

GATHA SOCIETY: Meeting today (Tuesday) at 6 p m at Cama Oriental Institute when Mr. Bode will speak on "Philosophy of the Gathas".

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Pandit Vidyadhar Tripathi will lecture in Hindi on "Gita" at 6 p m today at the Bhavan.

ROTARY CLUB: Today (Tuesday), at 1-30 p m at Green's Hotel. Rotarian Claude Batley on "Post-war Housing in Bombay."

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION Meeting at Begmohamed Baug, Mohamed Ali Road, today (Tuesday) at 3-30 p m when Prof. Abdul Hemid Mirza, Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni and Maulana Mohaddis will speak on "Islami Culture."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT: Free exhibition of films at Armed Police Quarters, Naigaum at 6-40 p m today.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION: Annual Prize distribution today (Tuesday) at 5-15 p m St. Xavier's School, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao. Mr. U. M. Mirchandani will preside and distribute the prizes.

V. J. T. I. ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS: Will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 5 p m at the Institute grounds when Mr. Vijay M. Merchant will preside and distribute the prizes.

V. J. T. I. ANNUAL SOCIAL: Will be held on Thursday (Dec. 20) at 4-45 p m (S T) at the Institute when Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President Indian Tariff Board, will preside.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Lecture at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p m by Mr. Tarkunde, on "Elections and After."

BOMBAY METALLURGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture by Dr. A. N. Ghosh, Acting Chief Assayer, H. M. Mint, Bombay on "Spectrochemical and Polarographic Analyses of Metals and Alloys" at 6-30 p m today in Conference Hall, Electric House Colaba.

BENGAL CLUB ANNUAL SPORTS: Mr. I. B Palit, Chairman of Sports Committee, Bengal Club informs that the Annual Sports Festival of the Club will take place on 20th Jan. 1946 at the St. Xavier's Gymkhana Ground —Parel, Bombay. The Entries will close on 5th January 1946. Further informations from Mr. P. K. Das Honorary Secretary, Sports, Bengal Club, Shree Krishna Nivas, Parel Bombay.

SCOUTERS' TRAINING CLASSES AT KURLA AND ANDHERI: At the request of The Andheri District School Board, Mrs. P. Prithvisingh of the Hindustan Scout Association conducted two Scouters' Training Classes one at Kurla from 19th to 26th Nov. and the other at Andheri from 3 to 10 Dec. In all 40 teachers of the Andheri District School Board attended the classes. Mr. M. V Pradhan, Administrative Officer of the Andheri District School Board visited the classes and expressed his satisfaction.

SCOUTERS' TRAINING CAMP: A training camp for prospective Scoutmasters and Girl Scout Captains will be conducted by Mr. D. P. Joshi, Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association assisted by Lady Scout Organisers, from December 24 to January 2 at Malad. Anybody who wants to undergo Scout Training may write to the Provincial Secretary, Hindustan Scout Association, 12A Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1. (Tel. 26843).

B. P. S. C.: The Gen. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress writes: delegates to the Bombay City and Suburban Students' Conference to be held on 22nd and 23rd Dec. should send the resolutions to be moved at the conference to the office of the B.P.S.C. (42 Kennedy Bridge) on or before Dec. 19.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Meeting of the Reception Committee today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p m in the 42 Kennedy Bridge Office.

GIRL STUDENTS' CONVENTION: Meeting of members of Reception Committee today at 6 p m at the office of the Bombay Students' Congress, 42, Kennedy Bridge, to elect the Chairman.

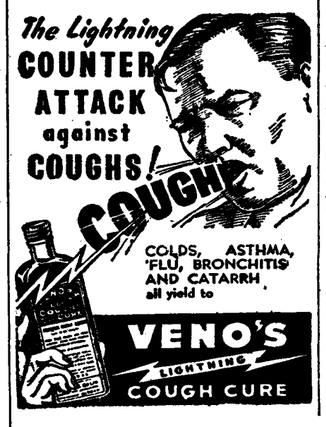
MOHURRUM MAJLIS: Moulvi Sahibs Shah Syed Mohammad Mohaddis and Arifulla Sahib will deliver Mohurrum sermons at 9 p m (S T) today at First Sankli Street Cross Lane.

## Sir Maurice Hallett In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Maurice and Lady Hallett and Captain J. P. Teed, A.D.C., arrived at Government House today.

The Governor of Bombay was present at a concert at the Bai Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road in aid of the Maharashtra High School.

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# B. E. S. T. CO, WELCOME ADJUDICATION

*"Demands Put Forth By Workers Will Now Be Fairly And Impartially Considered"*

BOMBAY, Dec. 17. (U.P.I.): The Acting General Manager Mr. A. K. Guilford, B.E.S.T. Co., has issued the following:—

"The Company welcome without reservation the appointment by Government of an Adjudicator to decide the real issues between the Company and the workers. This was in fact the course proposed by us more than six weeks ago, but our suggestion did not meet the approval of the Union; in fact, only a few days ago, at a meeting between the representatives of the Union and the Company, the former stated with considerable emphasis that they would not under any circumstances submit to a Government order for adjudication and that they would resort to a strike if any such order were issued.

"The decision of the Union not to resort to a strike, which would have been the fourth illegal stoppage this year, not to mention several other stoppages of work by certain sections of the staff which, fortunately, have not inconvenienced the public, appears to indicate that saner and more sober counsels have on this occasion prevailed against the small section of extremists under whose domination the previous strikes were enforced on an unwilling majority of workers by organised intimidation.

"The demands put forward by the workers will now be considered fairly and impartially in accordance with the procedure established by law, without the general public being held to ransom as part of the process."

## Abid Ali's Reply To Ag. B. E. S. T. Manager

BOMBAY, Dec. 17. (U.P.I.): Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, President of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, in an interview to the 'United Press of India" representative, with reference to the statement issued by the Acting General Manager of the B.E.S.T. Company, Limited, says:—

"We have documentary evidence to prove that the Union did all that it could but failed to persuade the Company to submit to arbitration. It is incorrect for Mr. Guilford to say that the Union did not agree to the suggestion of the Management to refer the points in dispute to an adjudicator. The credit for averting the strike cannot be claimed by Mr. Guilford. He and his colleagues did everything that was possible for them to do to force untold hardships on the workers and inconvenience to the public but they are disappointed. Let us hope that this episode will teach them to realise the seriousness of the responsible position they hold in this public utility concern."

### WORKERS WELCOME ARBITRATION

A resolution welcoming the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mr. Mohammed Ali Chagla as an Adjudicator was unanimously passed at the mass meeting of the members of the Union which continued upto the early this morning and accordingly the workers resumed their work and the Tram, Bus and Electric services were normal in the City.

### WORKERS' UNION'S REPLY

Mr. G. G. Mehta, General Secretary, B. E. S. & T. Workers' Union, writes:—

Our attention has been drawn to the statement issued to the Press by Mr. A. L. Guilford, the Ag. General Manager of the B.E.S.T. Co. Ltd., which contains certain incorrect versions.

It is incorrect to state that the Adjudicator appointed by the Government of Bombay could not be acceptable to the Union under any circumstances whatever. In fact, by our letter to the Ag. General Manager dated the 8th November 1945 we had suggested to the Co. as under:—

"If for instance, one of the names suggested on behalf of the Union in one of our previous letters is accepted by the Company, we have no objection to the appointment of such person as Adjudicator by the Government to go into all of our demands."

We may further point out that at the Conference of some members of the Board of Directors and the representatives of the Union, we strongly objected to the appointment of an Adjudicator by the Government of only such a person who was not previously approved by the Union.

We are happy to note that the Management of the Company has now, been compelled by the Government to accept the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla to act as the Adjudicator whose name was suggested in its panel by the Union and was summarily rejected by the Company.

## A Disclaimer

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami writes:—"My attention has been drawn to a statement in the press by some fellow Congress workers in the city protesting against a recent resolution of the B.P.C.C. regarding parties inside the Congress. I find that my name is appended to that statement. I have, however, signed no such statement."

# *H.M.S. 'HOWE' AT BOMBAY*

*Most Powerful Battleship In Port Today*

BOMBAY, Monday: H.M.S. 'Howe', one of the Royal Navy's newest battleships and possibly the most powerful vessel of her type afloat at present, is expected to arrive at Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) with Admiral Sir Arthur John Power, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Indies Fleet, on board.

Launched in 1940 and completed at an estimated cost of £25,000,000 in the early months of 1942, H.M.S. 'Howe' first served for a short time with the Home and Mediterranean Fleets, taking part in the bombardments which preceded the Italian landing, and later was the first to enter the Toranto harbour.

In 1944, she proceeded eastwards to join the British Pacific Fleet, being the first warship of such a tonnage to traverse the Suez Canal.

Co-operating with 'American naval forces in the Pacific, she took part in offensive operations near Leyte, Ulithi, and the Luchu Islands off Japan.

H.M.S. 'Howe' is expected to stay in Bombay harbour for about 24 hours. The E.N.S.A., with Bobby Hind's band are expected to provide a programme of entertainment for the ships' company.

## Corporation Accepts Donation For Blood Bank

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been donated by a Hindu gentleman to the Municipal Corporation for a Blood Bank which shall be attached to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The Municipal Commissioner, recommending the Corporation to accept the offer with thanks said: "Out of this sum of Rs. 30,000 will be utilized for a building, Rs. 30,000 for purchasing the apparatus and out of Rs. 40,000 which will be kept as reserve, patients will be treated free from its interest. The donor also will have a right to send patients for infusion of blood for which a nominal fee shall be charged."

The bank will be named after Seth Shantilal Mathuradas Parikh the donor. On the motion of Mr. C. Bharucha seconded by Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar the donation was accepted with thanks.

## KALLYANIBAI SAYYAD PASSES AWAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kallyanibai Sayyad, well-known political and social worker of Bombay died of cancer yesterday at the age of 59.

Starting her career in the service of the Harijans, she worked with her husband Mr. A. M. Sayyad in the Depressed Class Mission formed by the late Maharishi Vithal Ramji Shinde.

She took part in the Non-co-operation Movement of 1920-21 and was a staunch Gandhite. In the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, she and Mr. Sayyad organised the Hindustani Sevika Dal and the whole Sayyad family including their two daughters Dilshad and Leela took prominent part.

After the outbreak of war, she and her family became whole-timers of the Communist Party and for 3 years before her death, she managed the Party's Commune.

## What Nationalist Muslims Stand For

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Nationalist Muslim Parliamentary Board, writes:

This Office has been established for the purpose of contesting the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislatures. Our ideology is a Free United India. Our object is to serve and not to mislead the Muslim masses by exploiting their religious passions.

We stand for complete collaboration with all political parties working for the achievement of freedom for this country where we all have lived together for centuries in peace and amity.

We are taking steps to bring together and organise the Nationalist Muslims with a view to consolidating their position in the public life of the country.

## 5,000 Apply For Amendment Of Enrolment Errors

About 5,000 applications for the correction of errors in the electoral rolls of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, were presented by Monday, the last day for the purpose, to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, through the Get-on-the-Rolls Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

## Venu Naicker Progressing

Mr. Venu Naicker, the well-known 'Ganjeera' player of Smt. Subbulakshmi's party who was suddenly taken ill in the midst of the recital and admitted into a nursing home for heart trouble is progressing satisfactorily.

## Deshmukh Felicitated

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was felicitated on his election to the Central Assembly at a dinner by Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee at the Willingdon Sports Club to-night.

## *TO-DAY ON RADIO*

BOMBAY—1
Tuesday, Dec. 18.

244 m—6-0 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 B G Khaladkar 8-45 Abdul Karim Khan 9-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Programme Parade 9-15 Bhajan 9-30 Vimal Narvekar 12-30 p m Bhavgeet 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Selections 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 2-30 Break For Lunch 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Dabke Master 5-10 Mulchand Navalji 5-20 R N Paradkar 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 For the Forces 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Mulchand Navalji 7-0 Dabke Master 7-15 B G Khaladkar 7-30 Vimal Narvekar 8-0 Maharashtrache Sant Kavi 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 B G Khaladkar 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Dilruba 9-45 Tasks Ahead Talk by Dr. J Pinto 10-0 Kenneth Lovelese: Baritone 10-10 Marjorie Bolton (E) 10-20 Homi Kanga Violin 10-35 Interlude 10-45 George Lester: Violincello.


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Students are staging on THURSDAY, 20-12-45.
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CONCERT
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A GALAXY OF MUSIC
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BP—7

### A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

*"All infractions of love and equity in our social relations are specially punished. They are punished by fear. Whilst I stand in simple relations to my fellowman, I have no displeasure in meeting him. We meet as water meets water, or as the currents of air mix, with perfect diffusion and interpenetration of nature. But as soon as there is any departure from simplicity, and attempt at halfness, or good for me that is not good for him, my neighbour feels the wrong: he shrinks from me as far as I have shrunk from him; his eyes no longer seek mine; there is war between us; there is hate in him, and fear in me."*

—Emerson.

The Bombay Chronicle

## INDIANS IN MALAYA

The Government of India's communique on Indians in Malaya, based on Mr. S. K. Chettur's report is but partially reassuring. We are told that the total number of Indians arrested by the Military Administration in Malaya is 114, the charge against 51 being collaboration with the Japanese and being important members of the Indian Independence League or joining the Indian National Army. These are in the first place very vague charges and even these lose much of their force when the abnormal circumstances in which the Indians became members of the League and the Army are taken into consideration. The Government of India has itself realised this fact to some extent and has justly refrained from taking action against a number of I. N. A. men. We fear Government has not yet pressed this view on the Military Administration prior to or after the arrest of the Indians on the vague charge of collaboration with the enemy. The Government has now decided that it should undertake the defence of its nationals and provide counsel at its own expense, particularly for those who are unable to arrange for their own defence. This is good so far as it goes. But we hope the procedure of mere defence by a counsel will not mean acquiescence in the prosecution and that it is not too late for Government, through the Defence Counsel or otherwise, to press the Malaya Administration to withdraw prosecution in suitable cases.

We welcome the decision of the Government to provide relief to the Malaya Indians in distress either through scarcity or ill-health. We are told that the British military administration and local charitable organisations have already set up relief centres for these people and that funds have been placed at Mr. Chettur's disposal, and he has already taken effective action for the improvement of the diet of those who are suffering from malnutrition and for the supply of clothing. We are also told that arrangements for medical relief have been made and the Government of India is shortly sending out four medical parties with a large store of medical supplies. But doubts have been expressed about the adequacy of the funds made available and the general relief measures. Thousands are said to be miserably paid as labourers considering the abnormally high cost of living. Many are either unemployed or under-employed and are anxious to return to India. So are many more on account of illness. But Government complains as usual about shortage of shipping. However, it is most gratifying to note that Government has decided to depute to Malaya Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Member of the Standing Committee of the Department of Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. P. Kodand Rao of the Servants of India Society. As they have first-hand experience of Indians overseas they will, as admitted by Government itself, be able to advise the Government of India's Representative and the Indians in Malaya as regards the various measures that may have to be taken to relieve their present condition. But we trust their deputation will not come in the way of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Malaya as proposed by the Congress Working Committee. Nor should the Government medical parties stand in the way of the medical mission under Dr. B. C. Roy, proposed by the same Committee.

## Sub-Tenant's Death-Knell

In a decision given by him last month Mr. Justice Weston has set at rest the doubts fumigated in 1942 by Sir John Beaumont in Punamchand's case, on the ordinary rule of law that a landlord who seeks to evict his own tenant cannot be opposed by the sub-tenant. In Sir John Beaumont's opinion the definition of "tenant" in the Rent Act as including a sub-tenant and of "landlord" as including a tenant who had sub-let precluded the idea that a sub-tenant was not entitled to object to an ejectment order sought by the landlord against the tenant. This decision of Sir John Beaumont which had overlooked an earlier division bench ruling had been disapproved by a full bench of our High Court last year. But the only question before the full bench was whether a sub-tenant could claim to be joined as a party to an ejectment suit by the landlord against the tenant, and the full bench expressed no opinion on the question as to whether the sub-tenant if he were a party to such a suit, had any right to resist it and to remain in occupation by virtue of the Rent Act. That is a point which Mr. Justice Weston has now elucidated with characteristic simplicity. As he pointed out, a sub-tenant was a "tenant" only with regard to his immediate "landlord" against whom alone he could claim the protection of the Rent Act. But when the original landlord sought to evict his own tenant, he could not be opposed by a person put in possession by that tenant without his consent. Mr. Justice Weston, therefore, rightly held that the Rent Act afforded no protection to a sub-tenant as against the landlord when the tenant through whom he derived title did not contest the ejectment proceedings.

The fundamental purpose of the Rent Act is to protect tenants and not to encourage camouflaged profiteering by sub-letting, though as between the tenant and his sub-tenant it grants the same relief as between the landlord and the tenant. In the case before Mr. Justice Weston the sub-letting by the tenant was without the landlord's consent and the learned judge's observations as expressed in the judgment were, therefore, also restricted to the position of a sub-tenant put in possession without the landlord's consent. In our opinion, however, the consent of the landlord to a sub-letting of premises cannot, unless he accepts rent or otherwise recognizes him directly as tenant, confer on the sub-tenant as against the landlord, a right to statutory tenancy where none exists under the Rent Act.

Mr. Justice Weston's recent decision has exposed the vulnerability of the sub-tenant who would be at the mercy of a tenant colluding with the landlord, or no longer interested in fighting the sub-tenant's battle in the law courts.

## Frankly Speaking

### Iranian Crisis

While the Foreign Ministers of the Big Three powers are meeting in Moscow, the domestic crisis in Iran has undergone a rapid aggravation. Azerbaijan has now formally declared its autonomy and the Central Government garrison in Tabriz has surrendered to the rebel Government—it had no other option! This is not all. The Democratic forces, elated by their easy successes, are advancing South-West of Tabriz and have already surrounded the town of Rezaich. Whether they propose to march headlong towards the capital and seize power by a "coup d'etat" remains to be seen. The Hakimi Cabinet is frankly impotent to quell the insurgents and the only hope for Teheran lies either in truckling down completely to Moscow or in persuading the Big Three to evacuate their troops altogether from the country. This the Soviet has stoutly refused to do for reasons best known to itself and it remains to be seen how much pressure Byrnes and Bevin put upon Molotov to revise the Soviet attitude. Indeed Iran now threatens to be international issue number one and will make or mar the unity of the United Nations.

### End Of Konoye

General MacArthur is proceeding methodically with his task of reordering the destinies of Japan. Drastic diseases need drastic remedies and the seemingly ruthless methods adopted by the Supreme Allied Commander will perhaps prove the most merciful in the long run. The war criminals' list is getting longer day by day and the latest to pay the extreme penalty is Prince Konoye—though he did it with his own hands. The Prince was known as pro-Ally but this was only a relative term and he was intimately associated with Japan's aggrandisement in the East from the very beginning. His fate will serve as a grim warning to the jingoes and militarists who are hoping to escape the retribution that is their due and to raise their heads in due time. Of more far-reaching effect than those punishments, however, is the abolition of Shintoism as a state religion. This is a frontal blow at the entire edifice of Jap imperialism and its results though not so spectacular will prove more enduring in the long run.

### A Silly Suggestion

The Congress President has done well to repudiate the suggestion made by the political correspondent of the Associated Press that during the recent talks the Congress leaders had with the Governor of Bengal and Gandhiji had with the Viceroy, Government asked for certain assurances from the leaders, that the leaders gave them, and that in consequence Government agreed to reconsider all cases of political prisoners and bans on political organisations. The President, who obviously knew everything about the talks, states categorically that "there was nothing in the conversations which could be called a settlement or a compromise. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, member of the Working Committee, is more outspoken. When asked if the Congress leaders first assured the Government regarding their intentions and then demanded the release of political prisoners. Dr. Ghosh said: "I cannot conceive that any Congress leader can enter into such a bargaining. I consider that any suggestion of any kind of undertaking on the part of the Congress having been given is mischievous". If Congress leaders were capable of giving any undertaking to secure the release of prisoners or the removal of restrictions on Congress organisations, Congress would not have been repeatedly driven into wilderness and thousands of Congressmen would not have been jail birds. The Congress President has been in correspondence with the Viceroy regarding prisoners and no assurance could have been asked for during the talks or could have been given. As regards the Working Committee's resolution on non-violence, it is ridiculous to suggest that it was meant to satisfy Government. The Congress has reiterated its adhesion to the creed of non-violence never with an eye on the Government but because non-violent resistance has admirably suited the people and has been found to be most efficient.

## Indo-British Treaty Of Independence

(By C. S. Ranga Iyer)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi whose activities today are so much admired by the whole world have reminded it by their attitude of hostility to the mechanical barbarism of the West, the prostitution of Science to keep myriads in chains, that this ancient land of simple-hearted people has stood the torture of ages and survived it.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi are great souls whose lives are dedicated to the cause of Indian independence which Lord Wavell assured the latter could be achieved in Mr. Amery's own words—Yes, says Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru with emphasis "easily outside the Empire". When the Mahatma demanded from the Congress platform at Lucknow twenty-eight years ago, certain things, I had first published in "Advocate" Lucknow, when Sir C. J. Chintamani would not agree to publish it lest a security should be demanded from the Leader, "The Curtis pamphlet" marked "confidential" in which Lord Meston, the U. P. Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Morris, the Inspector General of Police, P. P. and Sir Valentine Chirol of the "Times" had prepared a counterblast for Edwin Montagu's mission to India, Mr. Curtis wrote "An Apology to the People of India" in reply to my exposure, about which Mr. B. G. Horniman, in his fascinating reminiscences in the "Bombay Chronicle" had spoken in his inspiring style. That "Apology" was published by Messrs. MacMillan & Co. The situation is so different today. India has suffered for the last 28 years for freedom. Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Wavell and Prime Minister can be the saviours of the situation if they achieve that Agreement which Ireland and the British Parliament achieved after the World War No. 1. Lord Carson who was a fellow-passenger of mine on a P. & O. boat made the notorious die-hard speech on the Treaty between Ireland and Britain in which he referred to Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords as "a man who was once my friend"! British Parliament's conciliatory attitude established the Irish Free State by treaty on 6th December, 1921. So can an Indian Free State be established by the Indo-British Treaty of Independence by the present Socialist Government in England whose Premier Mr. Attlee made the first pledge on coming to office that he was giving his immediate attention to the contents of the Indo-British Treaty. Mr. De Valera recently warned India against Carsonism. Mr. Lloyd George told me at a lunch in the House of Commons that Lord Birkenhead had so much to go back upon in regard to the Irish Settlement whereas Lord Irwin, then Viceroy, was in a free-er position. And what he said about Lord Irwin is even more true of Lord Wavell who in his book on Allenby in Egypt has shown how the Egyptian problem' was settled. Ireland has an Ulster. India has no Ulster. Egypt is too small and feeble a country as compared to India and so close to European balance." Indian problem can be settled more easily, although the Loyalists may call it "Surrender" as in Ireland or "selling the pass" as in the case of Egypt, a phrase used by the British die-hards who attacked Allenby. But Lord Wavell has told us in his book on Allenby that there was no pass to sell. Even Britain's Prime Minister cannot be attacked by Churchill as selling the pass because it is the latter who sent Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps to India with the pledge of Independence and the promise of an Indo-British Treaty on behalf of the War Cabinet. Mr. Churchill has a short memory as Mr. Attlee reminded him (when the former was a witness before the Joint Parliamentary Committee repudiating Dominion Status for India), in his Report laid before the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform (1933-34). "An attempt has been made by "Mr. Churchill to argue that Dominion Status ....is not practicable." Mr. Attlee reminded Mr. Churchill of the latter's own words in his speech in June 1921: "We owed India that deep debt.....a great Dominion Status.... fully and completely." As Prime Minister Mr. Churchill remembered these words of his and courageously applied the Statute of Westminster as in the case of De Valera's Ireland to India and gave the pledge of Independence with the right of secession from the Empire. Lord Wavell repeated this pledge in Amery's words in his letter to Mahatma Gandhi before the latter accepted His Excellency's invitation to the Leaders' Conference. Let India and Britain sign the Treaty of Independence without delay. In the memorable words of Michael Collins let the "forces of persuasion and pressure" prevail.

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NUREMBURG, Dec. 17 (A.P.A.): The international tribunal today panned further press interviews with the Nazi defendants through the medium of their defense counsel, who also were warned that they "must exercise the greatest professional discretion in making any statement on their own behalf."

# Age-Old Govt. Machinery Must Be Overhauled

## SIR HOMI MODY ON HOW TO TACKLE POST-WAR UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

### *Plea For Wider Powers To Parliamentary Delegation And Association Of Non-Party Indians In Its Work*

Sir Homi Mody in the course of his presidential address at the thirteenth annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of India on Monday said that though the world war had come to an end, the sort of peace that has broken out looked like a new threat to world peace, and all that one could do was to pray that the ineptitude and cowardice which characterised the diplomacy of most of the democracies in the decade before the outbreak of the war would not be in evidence in dealing with the latest menace. The Atom Bomb and everything it portends, warned Sir Homi, may in the end destroy much more cities than cities and populations, and civilisation could only be saved if the democracies are governed by men of courage and high purpose.

JOBLESS PROBLEM

Referring to the steps which the Government of India were taking to tackle the great problem of unemployment facing the country, Sir Homi thought that, though they might not be adequate to meet the needs of the situation, they were, on the whole, in the right direction. He was of the opinion that the Governmental machinery being what it was today, progress would always lag behind intentions. He, therefore, felt that the age-old machinery of Government needed a thorough overhauling.

Dealing with the widespread belief that, with a vigorous national policy, it was possible to transform Indian agriculture and industry so radically within a few years that the national income could be doubled, Sir Homi pointed out some of the features which were working against a rapid industrialisation of the country. The first and foremost was the inadvisability of purchasing capital equipment at the present inflated costs. Another factor was the inability of India to buy equipment on any large scale from the United States and other countries with hard currencies. He referred to the settlement recently reached between the U. K. and U. S. A. wherein there was a provision for an early unfreezing of a portion of India's Sterling Balances and their convertibility into other currencies. The time and the manner of their liquidation, he said, must profoundly affect the pace at which the well-being of the people of this country can be promoted. Sir Homi supported the suggestion made by the Indian Industrial Delegation to set up some organization which would locate and report on the equipment available in the U.S.A., and to facilitate the procurement of suitable types of machines from the various Surplus Disposal Boards.

Surveying the prospects of the next few years, Sir Homi said that whatever the size of our home market and the protection that might be given to industry, the latest and most modern technique in production was a 'sina qua non' of progress, for which some price would have to be paid. After pointing out the extremely favourable long-term prospects of a notable development of India's agriculture and industry, Sir Homi added that the taxation policy of Government would have to be immediately revised in order to induce the drive needed for any appreciable advance on the pre-war standard of living.

PLANNING

Sir Homi next dealt with the subject of planning and stated that while everybody was agreed that it was essential for a concerted attack on the problems of hunger, squalor and sickness, if the popular concept of planning were allowed to prevail and State control over industry was so devised as to smother the freedom or enterprise of the individual, the seeds would have been sown not only of economic servitude but also of political bondage. Referring to Russia's achievements in the field of industrial development, he said that the achievements in countries wedded to the system of free enterprise were far more striking. He doubted whether even a fraction of those who held up the Soviet Republics to our admiration would want to enjoy the blessings of that system.

DEADLOCK MUST END

Turning to the political situation in the country, he thought that, while the forthcoming elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures might alter the position, it was foolish to rule out the possibility of a continuance of the existing deadlock. If the Parliamentary delegation which was shortly expected to come out to this country confined its attention exclusively to the principal political parties, the only result, he thought, would be a reinforcement of the belief that the fundamental differences amongst Indians made the political problem insoluble, and if only the delegation's contacts included representative Indians outside party alignments, the most vital fact of the situation would emerge, and that was, that there was no party, group or individual in the country that wanted a continuance of the present system.

Sir Homi thought that the British Government would be well-advised to depute 2 or 3 accredited representatives with full authority to effect a settlement on the spot, as the situation was fast growing serious and dangerous.

Sir Homi reiterated the plea he made last year for the establishment of a permanent board of experts to deal not only with the question of protection but also with the equally important questions of location of industry, licensing of factories and the like.

INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

On the subject of industrial legislation, Sir Homi said that employers had long since reconciled themselves to the prospect of the resulting increase in the cost of production, recognising that there must be a progressive improvement in the conditions of the working classes. All that they had urged was that the pace must not be set too fast for the best of them.

Touching on the recent proposal to reduce hours of work from 54 to 48 per week, while employers were agreed in principle, they were of the opinion that Indian industry would be faced with very serious problems if sufficient time were not given for preparation and adjustment.

He pointed out that the consumer would also suffer if in the existing acute conditions, production fell, as it was bound to.

Sir Homi welcomed the statement recently made by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes that Indian States did not intend to adopt unfair labour conditions in their territories. In his opinion, this assurance, if properly implemented, might go far to remove one of the objections of employers to the pace which had been set in British India.

## KEITH JOHNSON ON CEYLON CRICKETERS

### Says They Attacked Visitors' Bowling Without Judging Ball

COLOMBO, Dec. 17 (API): Ceylon's fielding and bowling were good, indeed, said Mr. Keith Johnson, Manager, Australian Services Cricket Team, on the eve of departure from the island to Australia in an interview to the 'Associated Press of India' last evening after the recent game they played against All Ceylon.

Referring to Ceylon batsmen, he expressed the opinion that they attacked the bowling too quickly, even before they were safe, remarking, "Before they could bat themselves in they bat themselves out. Mr. Johnson said that even experienced batsmen would stay restrained at the wicket a while to study the bowlers before they open their attack. He described Ceylon cricket as an important link in the Empire cricket."

Mr. Johnson had high praise for the Ceylon oval where the recent match was played. He had special praise for the scoring board arrangements which, he said, were not available either in England or in India. In England these were unnecessary, he said, in view of the fact that the totals were given on the board and scoring cards were circulated to the crowds.

## Behind 'Hesscapade!'

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (A.P.A.): The sexual inadequacy of Rudolf Hess drove him to undertake his famous flight to Scotland, some of his fellow-leaders believe. This was disclosed in an article in the Social-Democratic press which said that Hess sought to "prove himself a man to himself, his wife, the Nazi party and the German people."

### SARDAR PATEL IN CITY ACCUSED

BOMBAY, Dec. 17 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here from Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail today.

## SPECIAL TRAIN FOR MAHATMA'S VISIT TO SANTINIKETAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

or meet visitors. They will oblige me by abstaining from wishing to see me during my very short stay there.'

MAHATMA CONDEMNS TICKETLESS TRAVEL

Mahatma Gandhi made a reference to travelling without tickets and pulling alarm chains at will, in his address at the prayer meeting at Sodepore today.

Gandhiji said that he had been told that some of them had travelled without tickets and stopped trains by pulling alarm chains at will. "The report has pained me," he said. "Both these things are illegal but I do not want to dwell on the legal aspect. Both these practices are contrary to the spirit of our prayer All I can say is that those who indulge in these practices have not grasped the meaning of the prayer. If we continue to indulge in this kind of behavour it will neither bring us independence nor enable us to retain it after it has been won."

Gandhiji said he would be leaving for Santiniketan to-morrow and hoped to return and join them again in prayer on the 21st.

"We have come so close together and you have been observing exemplanary silence that it will give me a wrench to be away from you" he added.

## CASEY'S GIFT FOR MAHATMA

### Australian Wool For Indian Cottage Industries

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 17

The "London Times" Melbourne correspondent says that arrangements have been completed for sending a gift from Australia to India of wool for distribution to village co-operatives for use in cottage spinning and weaving industries in Bengal.

The gift is a sequel, he says, to the recent meeting between Mr. Casey and Gandhiji when Mr. Casey good-naturedly commented on the poor quality of the woollen shawl Gandhiji was wearing, but Gandhiji defended its quality.

Mr. Casey said: "What you want is something made from real Australian wool. I will order some. Then your handmaidens can make something really good."

Gandhiji appeared pleased. Mr. Casey hopes the shipment will arrive before he leaves Bengal in time to enable him to present it to Gandhiji.

## SAROJINI'S VISIT TO SANTINIKETAN

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 15 (API). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left this evening for Calcutta at the end of a three days visit to Santiniketan.

Mrs. Naidu visited the different departments at Santiniketan yesterday morning and expressed her satisfaction that problems of all spheres of rural life were being tackled there. In the afternoon she attended an exhibition of paintings showing the work done during the last 45 years by the well-known Indian school of painting headed by Dr. Abanindranath Tagore and his disciples.

## WATCH ARGENTINA

### *Light On U. S. Foreign Policy*

(BY OBSERVATEUR.)

The incident reported by Reuter in which armed partisans of the notorious Colonel Peron leader of the Colonels clique in Argentina, clashed with students can well be a prelude to a strong, popular upheaval in the form of a disobedience movement against the present fascist regime.

After the destruction of Nazism, Fascism and Japanese militarism supposedly synchronizing with the Allied victory in the global war, it was hoped that the principal satellities of the fascist in Latin-America and Spain would have then turn next. Actually, the bellicose Peron and General Franco were assured of continued support. Stettinius, U. S. Secretary of State, allowed fascist Argentina to smuggle herself into the United Nations Organization. It was a terrible blow to the democratic and progressive forces in Latin-America and damaged American prestige.

The Farrel-Peron dictatorship followed up its diplomatic victory by launching a terroristic drive against all democratic and liberal elements in the country. Six colleges were closed down and everybody suspected of being hostile to the fascist regime was arrested and imprisoned. Amongst the arrested were the editors of La Nacion, Critica, La Prensa and Noticias Graficas, a number of former statesman and officials, businessmen and industrialists.

Truman later squeezed Stetinius out of the State Department and he is showing reaction to the strong pressure of American public opinion. But the American policy vis-a-vis Argentina has not undergone any change with the result that there is universal dissatisfaction in democratic Latin America and outside with the Truman Administration's tolerance of the fascistic regimes both in Europe and South America.

The demand is made both in America and outside of an immediate break with the Argentinian and Spanish governments and there is every reason to believe that the Moscow Conference will have to take a decision on the question. In the meantime, the people of Argentina and Spain are likely to accelerate a crisis and the fireworks have already started in Argentina.

In Spain—which constitutes the European end of the Fascist, Axis—the situation is different. The picture recently revealed of the Franco-political prisons by a former member of General Eisenhower's staff and official of the Overseas OWI shows that the Spaniards are waiting for the Anglo-Americans to implement their pledges. A prisoner told the American visitor, 'You must remember that we were defeated by foreigners. Time was against us then It works for us now. The men in Madrid know it too. That is why they try to destroy us—so that when the time comes again to fight there will be a few of us left. It is their kind of war. They must be many against the few. They must have arms against men who have no arms ....'

In the meantime, a monarchy is being canvassed as a counterblast to Negrin's successful move to establish an all-parties Republican government in exile and negotiate recognition from the Great Powers. Both Argentina and Spain make a single problem and what happens in Argentina must decide the fate of Spain where the Franco dictatorship makes any manifestation of popular opinion humanly impossible.

Spain's fight will therefore have to be fought in Argentina—and it is already started. The Great Powers will have to end it one way or the other and this time Moscow's say will have a tremendous weight that should, under the existing conditions of power-politics and balance of forces, prove more effective. Larger issues of international security and peace depend on it.

## PARLIAMENTARY MISSION TO INDIA

LONDON Dec. 17 (Reuer). The names of the all-party Parliamentary delegation to India are likely to be announced in the House of Commons and the House of Lords within the next day or two, it is understood in well-informed London political quarters. The delegation is not expected to leave England until after Christmas and will probably remain in India for about three weeks.

Parliament will adjourn next Thursday for a month.

## TETE-A-TETE

### Without Comment

**"M. Bayat, the Governor-General of Tabriz, argued against resistance on the grounds that the streets were filled with Red Army troops in civilian clothes and that it would be sufficient for one to be hurt accidentally for Russian military authorities to take action.**
—Reuter.

* * *

Speaking on his arrival in Moscow, Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, said: "We want to play a full share in these tasks. Britain is by no means down and out."

No. By no means: She is only out and down upon the Indonesians.

* * *

A correspondent of the "Daily Mail" describes in a cable what he calls "the launching of the biggest military operation in French Indo-China since the arrival of the British and French troops.

The Anglo-French Pact has borne quick fruit, eh?

* * *

**Terrorists Losing Grip In Java**
—Headline.

—Owing to the better organised terror tactics adopted by the British Army as seen in the extermination of two villages.

* * *

The British troops in China are expected to quit China next month.

For Hongkong?

* * *

LONDON, Dec. 16 (U.P.A.): Lady Astor to-day denied that the Foreign Office had ordered her to "keep your trap shut", when she visits the United States early next year.

Of course, Her Ladyship is welcome to keep her traps open—but she won't trap anybody now that the Tories are kicked out.

* * *

The Parliamentary Delegation which was to arrive in India for Christmas has had to postpone its departure from London owing to the difficulty of selecting a leader.

Why not make Santa Claus the leader? It would be a fine gesture of the season.

* * *

Pandit Nehru deplored the policy of the British Government and said that no "national policy" had been adopted by them as yet in reference to India "I admit that there are good men in the Labour Party of Great Britain, but there has been no change in their policy", he said.

In other words the good men are either unwilling or impotent to deliver the goods.

* * *

Sir Akbar Hydari, Information and Broadcasting Member, has invited two Doctors, one Rai Bahadur and one Nawab to advise the All-India Radio on their language policy.

One hopes the good gentlemen will not only succeed in adding their voices to the present babel.

* * *

*Tale Of The Day*

A woman of recently acquired wealth was discussing with an artist the portrait of herself which she had asked him to paint.

"Shall I paint you in evening dress?" the artist inquired.

"Oh, no", replied the woman, "don't make any fuss at all—just wear your overalls."

### *In Indo-China*

## ALLIES CAPTURE REBEL STRONGHOLD

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (Reuter): An official Anglo-French statement today said: "The rebel stronghold on Namsphu island from which terrorist raids on French, British and Indian troops have originated north of Govap has been overun by Indian troops. Casualties were inflicted on armed rebels who offered resistance and over 400 suspects were arrested.

The Second French Armoured Division and the Nineth Colonial Infantry Division, with the support of naval units, carried out an operation between Plaines des Jones and Phnom Pen Road. Duc Hoa, the main rebel stronghold was attacked from several directions.

At the same time other detachments from Go Dauha captured Hiep Loa. Patrols in the Vaied river and canals cut off rebels who suffered heavy casualties. The area surrounded is being rapidly cleared.

In the south pacification of the Travins area is making rapid progress thanks to the assistance of local partisans Cambodians, and to the marked hostility of the population toward the Vietminh. All roads within a considerable radius of the town are being cleared and Chinese and Annamite tradesmen are returning."

## *Nehru Addresses 16 Meetings In One Day*

JORAT (Assam), Dec. 17 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru covered 250 miles on the second day of his Assam tour, addressing 16 public meetings, besides receiving a number of addresses from wayside gatherings.

Part of the route he covered in an ordinary bus sitting beside the driver Panditji's programme for the third day is scheduled to cover 300 miles.

## "Al Balagh" Editor Jailed

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (APA): Mohamed Abdel Kader Hamza, publisher of the "Al Balagh", was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the paper was ordered to be suspended for one month to-day on the charge that the publisher made a libel against King Farouk The charge was made that the paper criticised editorially the royal appointment of the Egyptian Ambassador to London.

# Azad Hind's Right To Fight For Freedom

(Continued from Page 1.)

there was no foundation in fact for it except to the extent that in reference to the four persons who are alleged to have been shot there is on record evidence that they were tried and sentence was passed.

"In reference to Muhammad Hussain, there is nothing on record to show that any sentence was passed. In all these cases it will be my duty to submit that on the evidence the court is bound to come to the conclusion that though sentence was passed in one case and not at all passed in the other, neither of the sentences was actually carried out."

"This case", said Mr. Desai, "raises issues which are not of the normal type that probably a Court Martial is called upon to decide. Generally, a Court Martial decides cases of individual dereliction or individual offences. I venture to say—and the evidence supports it—that this is not a case of three individuals waging war against the King. The evidence amply bears out the fact that these three men charged before you are part of an organised Army who waged war against the King, according to the prosecution.

### NATION'S RIGHT TO WAGE WAR

"What is on trial before the Court now is the right to wage war with immunity, on the part of a subject race, for their liberation. I shall be able to cite accepted authorities on International Law that a nation or a part of a nation does reach a stage where it is entitled to wage war for its liberation. I shall be able to make that good to the court's satisfaction."

"There is another thing that I wish to say with a certain degree of earnestness. This case has, naturally, aroused a considerable amount of public interest. It is not for me to say whether it is right or wrong but the fact remains that it is so. Opinions have been expressed from the point of view of the public and from the point of view of what I may call official sources, beginning with the Viceroy of India.

### FAITH IN THE COURT

"You, Sirs, having sworn to do justice to the three men on the evidence before you, will, I have not the smallest doubt, come to your own decision guided by your conscience, entirely unaffected by opinions for or against. In all trials of this kind—and in not a few of them I have had the honour to be engaged—it is very difficult for a human mind to maintain that detachment which essential justice requires.

"In the case of juries, I have had to caution them against the use of abuse of the effect of public expressions of opinions on matters which it is for them to decide. Having studied the rules which guide the proceedings before this court, I find that you, Sirs, are the judges both of law and of fact. I am aware that the Judge-Advocate, who is your adviser, will take care to do justice to everything that I, or the Prosecution, will place before you on questions of law and fact and while you will very seriously regard his advice, in the end, the final decision is your privilege and responsibility.

### DIFFICULT TASK

"I must confess that before a trained Judge it is easier to deal with a question of Law than before a tribunal of this character. At the same time I have the consolation that sometimes if the Law is plain—as I submit it is in this case—it will probably be much easier, without subtlety and appealing to commonsense, to establish the law on which I rely, and I desire to ask your indulgence and attention in the somewhat difficult task which I am undertaking."

Detailing "a few important facts", Mr. Desai said: "In December, 1941 war was declared by Japan against Britain and America. Then followed certain events which are the subject matter of controversy to a certain extent before this court. The British Indian forces surrendered at Singapore on February 15, 1942, and the most important material event took place on February 17 at Farrar Park. The first Indian National Army was formed in September, 1942, and dissolved in December 1943. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Singapore and later took command of the second I.N.A. There was a Greater East Asia conference attended by Indians with their delegates belonging to the Indian Independence League from different parts of the Far Eastern countries. One of the resolutions at that conference was that a Provisional Government of Free India was proclaimed and the different Ministers concerned with the functions of state took the oath of allegiance, of course headed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as the head of the State.

"The Provisional Government declared war on Britain and America, and the second I.N.A. began to carry out its functions under the orders of the new state. Other events of importance were the movement of the I.N.A. from Burma into, beyond and within the territories of India right upto Kohima, the retreat of the I. N. A. and the event which took place in Rangoon slightly before, during and slightly after the occupation of Burma by the British forces.

### PROVISIONAL GOVT. ESTABLISHED

"The first conclusion of fact which I ask this court to accept is that the Provisional Government of Free India was formally established and proclaimed. I submit that there can be no doubt about this event and no cross examination of witnesses who have been called to prove that event has, as far as I can see, been seriously intended."

Mr. Desai read out a proclamation of the Provisional Government which declared that it would be the task of the Provisional Government to launch and conduct the struggle that would bring about the expulsion of the British and their Allies from the soil of India and that the next task would be the establishment of a Provisional Government constituted in accordance with the will of the Indian people.

### ORGANISED GOVT.

The fact that the provisional government failed to achieve its purpose is entirely irrelevant to the issue before the court", said Mr. Desai. "The second fact which, we say, has been established is that the Provisional Government was an organised Government. It does not require many words to establish this proposition. The witnesses have spoken before the court as to the allocation of the duties of the Ministers and it is also in evidence that the Indian Independence League became the executive of the Provisional Government which organised, so far as it was possible to do in those warlike conditions, the care of the people who owed allegiance to it. The evidence is quite clear. In Malaya alone 230.000 persons had taken a written oath of allegience to the Provisional Government it is in evidence that the process continued after June, 1944. The object of stating the figures is that it was not a case of a Government or what you may call, or what somebody being my opponent may facetiously call, a set of rebels, a desultory sort of crowd of no consequence. I wish to give the lie to that kind of suggestion and that is why I suggest that the Provisional Government was an organised government to whom the whole of the two million odd people owed allegience and out of whom 230.000 persons actually took the oath of allegience in Malaya.

### RECOGNISED BY AXIS POWERS

"The next fact which, I submit, is established before the court is that this Provisional Government was recognised by the Axis powers. I use that expression briefly because it is quite unnecessary either in law or in fact to prove that recognition must be by a particular number or class of governments. The recognition is only proof, and no more than that, that the Government recognised had the right to declare war for the purpose for which it intended to fight, and the Government had having the right to declare war, its armies are subject to its orders.

"There could, of course, be no cross-examination on the recognition of the Provisional Government by Germany or Italy and none was attempted by the prosecution. But with reference to recognition by certain East Asia Governments a suggestion was made that these governments were under the control of Japan. I fail to understand the significance of the suggestion, because even if apan had succeeded in keeping the coquered territories without giving them liberty, the recognition would nonetheless be effective.

"The point still remains that the recognition is proof of statehod."

### NUREMBURG CITED

There was no question, said Mr. Desai, that any two independent States had a right to declre war and any act done in the due prosecution of that war was justified by the mere fact of the war itelf.

"It may be asked why trials are going on in parts of the Est and in Germany. In fact they jst emphasise the truth and correctess of the proposition that any st done in due prosecution of the wr cannot be the subject of any Munipal law. What has happened in the case of these trials is that in addition to the due prosecution of the waraccording to civilised laws, individals have been found guilty of acts popularly-called war crimes, outside the pale of civilized warfare.

"The very fact that yo can deal only with war crimes ephatically and clearly proves that he normal civilised conduct of the ar, including the use of the atom bomb, is outside the pale of examination as right or wrong by any municipal tribunal."

### ITS OWN ARM

The next point whichMr. Desai submitted, had been estalished was that "this state (Provisnal Government had an army whh was properly organised and hadits own distinctive badges and oblems and functioned under regulily appointed officers. I am obliged t the Prosecution for saving the necesty of proving this proposition. Theyput in documents after documentsto show that the I.N.A. was properlyorganised and that it was regulatedby an I.N.A. Act."

### PROVISION OF LASES IN INDIAN ARMY ACT

The only attack mae by the Advocate-General on theI.N.A. Act was a provision with refence to whipping. "Perhaps the prosecution forgot that Section 45of the Indian Army Act of 1911 stes that it is lawful for a Court artial to award corporeal punishmen not exceeding 30 lashes to a personunder the rank of a warrant officerfound guilty of a civil offence punishable with whipping under the Brish Indian Law. It is true that at about the time of the war this prticular provision was omitted, but it is a mistake to think that similar provision does not exist in the India Statute Law."

Mr. Desai read it the Defence of India Rules whichprovided for corporeal punishmen

"Taken in the aggregate, Indian legislation gives action to corporeal punishment throughout the period with which we e concerned. Therefore, I submit tht the I.N.A. was a properly organis army having a code of its ownwhich was for all practical purposethe same as the Indian Army Actand any condemnation of the rulesin the I.N.A. Act is condemnation of the Indian Army Act, which, I submit, is not the purpose of the prsecution in this case.

### I.N.A.'S OBJET OF LIBERATION

"The next fa which has been established beyondoubt", said Mr. Desai, "is that t object of the declaration of war of the Provisional Government was fe liberation of India. The next impant fact that has been amply proveds that the I.N.A. was formed with o purposes—the liberation of India and the protection of the lives, hour and property of the people resid in East Asia at that time.

A further oint established was that the Japanes Government ceded to the new Indian state the islands of Andamans and Nicobar; that the Provisional Government acquired the territory of Ziawadi, about 50 square miles in area, and that it administered for four to six months the Manipur and Vishnupur areas covering some 1,500 square miles. Taking the Andamans and Nicobar islands first, Mr. Desai said that Prosecution witness Lieut. Nag gave definite evidence that the two islands were ceded.

Lt. Nag's evidence included testimony as to the declaration made by General Tojo that the Japanese Government would shortly place the islands under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government as an initial evidence of readiness to help in India's struggle for independence. Events followed which clearly showed that this purpose was carried out. The new Indian state was called upon to administer the islands by means of a commissioner; a commissioner was in fact appointed; he went, and a ceremony took place at Port Blair at which the naval and military authorities then in charge handed the islands over to the Commissioner on behalf of the Indian state.

### EXTENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The point on which some difference between the Prosecution and Defence existed was the actual form and extent of the administration of the islands. But it was a misconception, Mr. Desai observed, to confuse the ceding of a territory with taking over every item of administration of that territory, particularly under the conditions then prevailing. Mr. Desai gave the illustration of a house which might well be sold completely and outright and yet possession of it for a time might not be given. It was true that Col. Loganadan did not take over anything more than two items of administration one of these was education.

The argument that the area was small, expenditure was little, the number of schools few, hardly detracted from the fact of possession. "I daresay in other countries where the standard of literacy is something like 99 per cent there are many more schools than in this unfortunate country where the standard of literacy is probably 15 per cent." A significant fact, Mr. Desai went on, was the renaming of the islands—Shahid and Swaraj.

### EXAMPLE OF ZIAWADI

Similarly Ziawadi, with 15.000 inhabitants who were Indians, was administered by a man appointed by the I.N.A. and belonging to the, Azad Hind Dal. By right of conquest the Japanese were in a position to dispose as they liked the whole or any portion of any territory, and by reason of the agreement between the Provisional Government and the Nippon Government, this territory was handed over as a part of the liberated territory to the I.N.A. and the Azad Hind Dal.

It had been proved before the court that as soon as the I.N.A. crossed the borders of Burma into India, a Proclamation was issued in two parts, one signed by the Head of the Indian State, and the other by General Kawabe under the orders of the South Eastern Commander, declaring that any part of Indian territory acquired by conquest or otherwise by the Japanese Army would be handed over to the I.N.A. to form part of the liberated territory and to be administered by them.

Evidence had been given without demur from the prosecution that during the time the Japanese and the I.N.A. were operating there, Manipur and Vishnupur areas were in fact administered by the I.N.A. through the Azad Hind Dal. The duration of this administration had no bearing on the issue, for, it could happen and did happen in this war, that territories were as easily acquired as lost.

Referring to the resources of the State, Mr. Desai mentioned that evidence before the court showed that some twenty crores of rupees were in fact donated to the State and out of this amount the Civil Government and the Army were maintained.

It was remarkable, he went on, that in the possession of this Indian State was found intact. These included the monthly reports which the prosecution produced on the Administration of the Andamans and Nicobars.

It only emphasised that there was a complete organisation and that organisation was as good as could reasonably be expected.

Mr. Desai proceeded to refer to a document which had not been put in as evidence, but which, he submitted, the court should take judicial notice. The document was an article in a weekly magazine called "Stamp Collecting."

Sir Noshirwan Engineer objected to Mr. Desai's reading from a document which had not been accepted.

Mr. Desai declared it was ridiculous to suggest that if a book on law was read it should be put in as an exhibit. Quoting the Evidence Act, Mr. Desai said, that in all matters of published history, literature, science or art, the court might resort for help to appropriate books or documents of reference, "and", said Mr. Desai, "if the learned Advocate-General solemnly suggests that every single book of history, literature, science, art, is to be on exhibit before it can be referred to, I am sorry, it is a statement which defeats itself."

### STAMPS FOR USE IN IMPHAL

The Judge Advocate asked Mr. Desai to read out what he wanted the court to take judicial notice of.

Mr. Desai read an article in the weekly, which quoted the journal's correspondent, Flying Officer T. A. Broomhead saying he had seen proof impressions of a special issue of stamps for use in Imphal. Two denominations, namely, three pice and one anna, seemed to have been prepared. The subject of the vignette was the old Moghul fortress at Old Delhi accompanied by the slogan "On to Delhi."

Bilingual inscription read: "Provisional Government of Free India." When it became evident that the Imphal stamps would not be required, the article went on, the dies were destroyed and the bulk supply of sheets printed in readiness was burnt with the exception of a small quantity salvaged by the printer.

The Advocate-General rose to make his observations, but the Judge Advocate suggested that it would be more convenient to deal with the point in his arguments.

Mr. Desai added that it appeared from the evidence that the Indian State had a Civil and an Army Gazette of its own.

On these facts the first question of law Mr. Desai wished to raise was this: Having regard to the conditions in which this Free Government of India had been formed, and was functioning, it was entitled to make war and it did make war for the purpose of liberating this country.

Mr. Desai elaborated his contention that when two States declared war any acts done in the prosecution of that war were outside the pale of Municipal Law and said: Supposing a German who in the prosecution of war had shot two or three or ten Britishers, was found in England, the question is would he be charged with having committed murder. I submit never, for the simple reason that those acts were done during the due prosecution of the war, which unfortunately in the present world of infirmities, the International Law accepts.

### LAW JUSTIFIES IT

What International Law accepts is that two independent countries or two States, as they are called, may make war on each other, and those who carry out any action in due prosecution of that war, apart from war criminals, are outside the pale of Municipal Law. Alternatively, if that is not sufficient for this court, Section 79 of the Indian Penal Code completely bears it out. This Section says: "Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law."

Law, in this Section, included International Law. For that reason, the German in the illustration, would defend himself as follows: "My State was at war with your State. Under the orders of my State and in due prosecution of the war, I did the acts which under normal circumstances might be offences but which, having regard to the circumstances of war, are no offences at all.

It was obvious, Mr. Desai declared that during the prosecution of the war, the Municipal Law relating to that country did not apply, except, for example when one soldier stole the pocket book of another. The documents accepted by the prosecution clearly bore out, that whatever the three accused did was done as part of the prosecution of war.

Addressing the judges Mr. Desai said: "If you gentlemen in the due prosecution of war committed murders, could the civil laws as propounded by the other side be put into operation against you when in all honour you acted in prosecution of your duties as members of an organised Army of a state that had declared war?"

Mr. Desai quoted extensively from books on International Law. In Wheaton's International Law, he said, it was stated that "war in the absence of any international authority competent to suppress effectively inernational wrongs, has always been held legal by International Law." This should be remembered as a definite proposition, said Mr. Desai, that so long as there were two States, if they declared war against each other, there was no higher justification required for it, and once there was a war any person being member of the organised Army of one of the warring States could not be called upon individually to account for acts which in civil matters or civil times would, if done individually in a private capacity for private motives, be considered an offence.

"The position now is that the International Law has reached a stage at which, if liberty and democracy are to have any meaning at all, all over the world and not merely just for a part of it—and this is not politics, it is law—any war made for the purpose of liberating oneself from foreign yoke is completely jusified by modern International Law, and it will be a travesty of justice if we are to be told as the result of any decision arrived at here or otherwise that Indians may go as soldiers and fight for the freedom of England against Germany, against Italy, against Japan, and yet a stage may not arise when a Free Indian State may not wish to free itself from any country, including England itself. Therefore it is that we maintain that this particular war requires no justification."

There was at one time the old idea that you had to be an Independent State or a Sovereign State in order to be able to declare war. But modern International Law held it was settled "that it is unnecessary in order to constitute a war that both parties should be acknowledged as independent nations or Sovereign States. "Wheaton's International Law declared: "A war may certainly exist between a State and its suzerain as in the Boer War."

"My appeal to this court and all of you who are familiar with British history is: 'What about Charles the First and his death? What about the Magna Charta? What about James the Second?"

### A SIMPLE QUESTION

"I put a very simple question: 'What about the acts of those who fought on the side of the British in this war? They killed lots of people. Would they be put up before this court under Section 302?

"It was a proper war fought on either side." Mr. Desai went on. "No doubt, as in other wars, one or the other side loses and the fact that a war is lost has no effect on the immunity from the consequences of acts done in due prosecution of the war."

The test by which the court must judge the case is: Has the defence proved or not the existence of a "de facto" political organisation of insurgents.

"I do not deny that they were insurgents. I will assume against myself that the people who declared war and who declared the provisional Government of Free India were a set of insurgents, a set of rebels. But as President Grant of America said in his message of June 13, 1870, "the question of belligerency is one of the fact not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of International Law."

"I call upon you to do the same" said Mr. Desai addressing the judges "It is not a question of prejudice; it is not a question of prestige or what happens to the army, to this or the other person. Please remember that you are here as judges. You are not politicians, I agree, and I do not want you to be such. If you find that there is a "de facto" political organisation sufficient in numbers, sufficient in character and sufficient in resources to declare war as an organised army, your verdict must be in favour of these men—no more and no less than the verdict on your own men for killing others, of which acts you are justly proud."

Mr. Desai went on to quote from a judgment of a Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Federal Court, who said: "Where a civil war prevails, that is, where the people of a country are divided into two hostile parties, who take up arms and oppose one another by military forces, generally speaking, foreign nations do not assume to judge of the merits of the quarrel. If the party seeking to dislodge the existing Government succeeds, and the independence of the Government it has set up is recognised, then the acts of such Government from the commencement of its existence are regarded as those of an independent nation. If the political revolt fails or success, still if actual war has been waged, acts of legitimate warfare cannot be made the basis of individual liability."

### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. Desai quoted from the British Year Book of International Law, 1937, which said: "What we call belligerant recognition is not so much recognition, even temporary and provisional, of a new Government as the recognition of the existence of a war."

"The recognition," said Mr. Desai, "comes at a stage when it has not yet succeeded in establishing its own Government. Of course, if for instance, this very army had succeeded in its aim, then under the accepted maxim of International Law, a successful revolution is the Government established by law.

"But earlier than that there is the stage at which it is in a state of war and that is all that is necessary for the purpose of my case. If I can establish that they were making war, which is regarded as a stage of belligerancy by International Law, they are entitled to the same privileges and immunities as would be accorded to the armies of two independent nations".

Mr. Desai quoted the following further passage from the British Year Book: "The existence of war is purely a question of fact; but if we recognise the fact that a war is being carried on, then the recognition of the Insurgent Government follows as a necessary consequence. Wars can only be carried on by Governments and there must be at least two parties to every war. Much of the confusion which obscures the current discussion of the Spanish problem arises from the failure to observe this correct logical consequence. The true doctrine is that recognition of the Insurgent Government is the necessary and logical consequence of recognising the fact of war".

The distinction that was sought to be made was that you might recognise the state of belligerency without necessarily recognising the State, but, said Mr. Desai, you need not necessarily recognise your opponent as a Government and yet if during the course of the war, you recognise that it was a proper state of belligerency, then the immunities and privileges followed.

### QUESTION OF ALLEGIANCE

"In the revolt of the Spanish American colonies", Mr. Desai said: "Britain recognised the belligerent rights of the colonies who actually revolted against their Government for their freedom. One need not be apologetic in this period of world history to-day to show that a subject race may free itself. The question of allegiance is irrelevant; legal allegiance cannot be a matter of perpetuity because, if it is, then no subject race will ever attain freedom. I hope that in these days of global war for Democracy and Freedom no such issue will be raised before this court."

"While insisting that territory was ceded by the Japanese to the Provisional Government, I wish to point out that from the point of view of belligerency it is quite unnecessary that a particular Government for the time being need have any territory in its possession at all. Did the 'emigre' Governments residing in London during the last war have an inch of territory? Yet who dare say that a member of the French or Yugoslav or Belgian army may not fight to liberate his own country? The last war has, I think, illustrated more than any other that some of the old principles may be overdone and that it is quite unnecessary that to be in a state of war you should necessarily have a local habitation. The fact that any of the 'emigre' Governments were deprived of their territory temporarily, or the fact that the Indians were deprived of their territory for 150 years, makes not the slightest difference to the point before the Court."

"I hope there is no such thing as a Law of Limitation in dealings between nations. Supposing, for example, any of the 'emigre' Governments had failed to get back its territory, could it be said in a British court that the immunities granted to the army belonging to that Government did not exist? I urge you not to regard the instance before you as being in a different category because we happen to be Indians."

### 'MAQUIS' AND NAZIS

Mr. Desai read out General Eisenhower's declaration that the 'Maquis' of France were to be regarded as a regular fighting force and the German reply that the French 'partisans' had revolted against the legal French Government and hence did not constitute a fighting force. Mr. Desai said that he had included the German reply in the exhibit on the insistence of the Advocate-General. "I submit that the view put forward by General Eisenhower is correct. You are asked by the Advocate-General to adopt what the Germans say in a similar situation. With what face could such an argument as that advanced by the prosecution be presented to a British court?"

Mr. Desai submitted that if the 'Maquis' were entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a fighting force seeking to liberate their own country, "I cannot see how you can fail to accord similar treatment to the I.N.A."

Mr. Desai read out a statement made in Parliament by Mr. Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, that only those cases of I.N.A. men would be brought to trial where there were serious charges apart from that of waging war against the King.

"I am not trying to take refuge behind any Executive statement, but the fact remains that behind the statement is a reluctant admission that waging war is not to be seriously treated as an offence."

### SINGAPORE SURRENDER

If ever the question of allegiance was raised by the prosecution, Mr. Desai would submit as follows:

The most important fact of the Singapore surrender was the separation of the British Officers and British ranks from the Indians. Lt-Col. Hunt handed over the Indians to Major Fujiwara, who told them that if they wanted to fight for the liberation of their country, they could do so. Mohan Singh's statement that he was prepared to organise the I.N.A. for fighting for India's liberation was acclaimed by the whole of the India P.O.W.'s present.

Captain Arshad, had made the emphatic statement that "we believed that the only allegiance which was left was allegiance to our country."

Referring to John Amery's recent trial, Mr. Desai said that in England working against the King and country amounted to treason. In the situation in which India found herself, it was a question under what circumstances and to what extent the question of allegiance could be raised at all, because once you divided the King from the country, it became a very difficult issue for any human being. Hence I prefer to base my argument on the happenings at Farrar Park.

"I am going to submit to the Court that inasmuch as the King and the country coincide, there is no question of any alternative. But where those fighting for freedom have, for the time being, imposed upon them what is called the duty of allegiance to the King, then the question does arise."

### HUMAN RIGHTS

"I shall later read passages to show to what extent the world has progressed in the matter of recognition of human rights. Where you are nominally fighting against the King, but really fighting to liberate your country, does the question of allegiance arise at all? Can it arise at all? Without selling your own soul how can you ever say that if you are fighting to liberate your own country, there is some other allegiance which prevents you from doing so? I submit that the choice of allegiance to King or country was presented by the force of circumstances to those prisoners of war who were surrendered by Britain."

The prosecution, Mr. Desai said, might argue that the I.N.A. were "puppets" or "stooges" of the Japanese.. Even accepting "this somewhat unenviable expression" the question was one of fact, namely, whether or not the I.N.A. was a regular army. All that the prosecution had insisted upon was that the I.N.A. was small compared to the Japanese Army. "I submit we have established that the I.N.A., small though it was, was fighting as Allies of the Japanese Army".

"There was no ignominy in that because the objective at that time of both armies was undoubtedly to free India from British rule. The I.N.A. and the Japanese armies fought side by side with the same objective as that of the armies of the Allies in France, Belgium or any other country. "If during that process there is united command between two armies, it does not make one of the armies the stooge of the other. If the British troops and the Americans could fight under the command of General Eisenhower, the British could not be called the stooges of the Americans.

Mr. Desai said that at the instance of the prosecution, Lt. Nag came to prove that the I.N.A. was well organised and fought regular war.

### ALLIES, NOT STOOGES

"That is precisely my defence and with very great respect I would say that the prosecution probably did not perceive it at that time. Lt. Nag told this court—and certainly he was qualified to say so because he was Legal Adviser to the I.N.A.—that the Japanese and the I.N.A. fought as two Allies. Whether the alliance was right or wrong is not the question. The only question is whether or not the I.N.A. fought as an organised army. Should it be said that the I.N.A. fought for any other objective than the liberation of India, we have given the lie to that. The prosecution witnesses have from beginning to end—willing or unwilling, volunteer or non-volunteer—admitted that the object of the I.N.A. was to fight for the liberation of India."

"In defence of the honour of those whom I am defending and the group to which they belong, I must say that they were not stooges of the Japanese as might be said cheaply by the prosecution."

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

# THIRD I. N. A. TRIAL OPENS

## Court Rejects Defence Contention About Jurisdiction

RED FORT (DELHI), Dec. 17 (API): The Third I.N.A. Court Martial trying Subedar Shingara Singh and Jamadar Fateh Khan heard detailed arguments of Counsel for Prosecution, Mr. Carden Noad, against Defence Counsel Dr. Katju's contention raising a special plea of jurisdiction of the Court.

### NOT A CONTRACT

Mr. Noad argued that the Indian Army Act was not a sort of a contract between the Government of India and the individual recruit. Every recruit knew that the law could be altered, that there was a Legislature and there was ordinance-making power and that the Army Act could be altered at any moment.

A case in point was the Canadian example.

In the present case, Sec. 67 of the Indian Army Act was amended by an ordinance for, without the Ordinance, seven out of the eight charges which were before the Court could not be tried by Court Martial but only by civil courts. The Defence Counsel's plea was that there was a contract between the Government and the recruit, that after he had committed a crime if three years had elapsed, he shall not be tried for it, at any rate, not by Court Martial. Under the Indian Penal Code, there was no limitation and no crime became time-barred. The amendment to Section 67 of the Army Act was merely an instance of the well-established power of the Governor-General to legislate by ordinances as to the tribunal by which certain offences were to be tried.

The offences were there in existence and the Ordinance merely provided the authority to try the offences. It was not for the courts to question whether there was an emergency for the promulgation of an ordinance.

Mr. Noad cited the Privy Council decision in the case of Bhagat Singh v. King-Emperor. The case was popularly known as the Lahore Conspiracy Case and one of the persons convicted went to the Privy Council and challenged the validity of the Ordinance under which the trial was held.

Counsel in that case admitted that the Legislature could have passed an Act setting up a tribunal to try that case. Once it was admitted that the Legislature could pass an Act it should also be admitted that an ordinance could do it and hence the appeal was dismissed.

The Privy Council upheld an ordinance very similar to the present constitution of a new tribunal—Court Martial—to try offences which were triable by ordinary courts.

It was not within the competence of the Defence to question whether there was an emergency or not. Further, the present Ordinance merely prescribed the procedure of the trial of the offence. Nor was it retroactive. It merely stated that instead of a certain tribunal trying the case, certain other tribunal could try it.

### DR. KATJU'S REPLY

Dr. Katju, Defence Counsel, replying to the argument, contended that the trial was held under Section 41 of the Indian Army Act and as such a civil offence. If it was to be tried by a Court Martial, ceased to be a civil offence and it became an offence against Military Law. Under Section 67, the accused could not be tried but an ordinance had been passed to enable the Court to try them.

Dr. Katju quoted Justice Bhide of the Lahore High Court that the Court could go into the question as to whether there was an emergency or not for the promulgation of an ordinance because it affected the foundation of a Court's jurisdiction. Section 72 of the Government of India Act under which ordinances were issued, did not require the Governor-General to state if there was an emergency and what that emergency was. In a judgment delivered by the Lord Chancellor in December last in the case of Banwarilal Sharma v. Emperor on the validity of an ordinance, the Privy Council observed: "Assuming that he (Governor-General) acts 'bona fide' and in accordance with Statutory powers, it cannot rest with the courts to challenge his view that the emergency exists." His Lordship added that in that case no one could suggest that the situation in India in 1941 did not constitute an emergency of the most anxious kind. The Privy Council had used the word 'bona fide' in a legal sense.

Situation to-day, Dr. Katju said was different. War with Germany had come to an end. War with Japan was also over and there was peace in the country. Legally the war was not yet over but in point of fact hostilities had ceased. There was no emergency at the moment. The good Government of British India did not require Sec. 67 of the Army Act to be amended by an ordinance. He challenged if the present ordinance was passed 'bona fide' and in accordance with statutory powers."

Mr. Cardon Noad, counsel for prosecution, objected to Dr. Katju quoting fresh authorities which he had not advanced in his first submission because prosecution could not reply to them. He thought Dr. Katju was "wasting time."

Dr. Katju: I object to his remarks. I refuse to proceed until he withdraws his remarks.

The Judge-Advocate Lt.-Col. Standing asked the counsels to address the Court and to allow the proceedings to be conducted in a calm a mosphere.

The present ordinance, Dr. Katju continued, relating to the trial of four or five persons only.

### COURT REJECTS DEFENCE PLEA

The General Court Martial trying Sub Shingara Singh and Jem Fateh Khan rejected the defence plea of jurisdiction and held that the Court was competent to try the accused.

The charges were read out to the accused who pleaded not guilty.

### ADJOURNMENT MOVE

Mr. B. Tawakley, counsel for the defence, submitted an application asking for an adjournment of four weeks to enable the defence to interview defence witnesses who he said have not yet arrived in Delhi.

The application will be considered to-morrow.

# RIGID PURDAH ON 'BIG THREE' MINISTERS' TALKS

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (Reuter).

The 'Big Three' Foreign Ministers have gone into a rigid diplomatic purdah for their discussions, cables Eric Downton, Reuters' correspondent.

A curtain of secrecy has descended on their first meeting since the breakdown of the Foreign Ministers' conference in London two and a half months ago, and Moscow radio has today made no comment bearing directly on the conference either in its Russian or English broadcasts.

The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin and the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes, made early starts this morning conferring with their advisers and Ambassadors and examining the latest despatches from their Governments.

# KIDWAI AND K.D. MALAVIYA IN SERIOUS CAR CRASH

## Brought To Lucknow In Unconscious Condition: Doctor Says Escape Was Miraculous

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, former Revenue Minister of the United Provinces, and Mr. Keshav Deo Malaviya, General Secretary, U. P., P. C. C., met with a car accident about 28 miles from Lucknow this morning resulting in injuries to both of them. They were brought to Lucknow in an unconscious condition.

The driver of the car who received serious injuries is stated to be lying in a precarious condition.

Doctors Shivasadhan Bose and Tara Chand Thakurdas were immediately summoned to examine Mr. Kidwai and Mr. Malaviya. They found Mr. Kidwai to be suffering from haematoma. Mr. Kidwai who had regained consciousness, was administered a sleeping draught.

Dr. Bose stated in an interview to the "Associated Press of India" that taking into consideration the seriousness of the accident, Mr. Kidwai and Mr. Malaviya had a miraculous escape and there was no cause for anxiety. Mr. Malaviya was found to be suffering from a severe shock and superficial injuries. He also was administered a sleeping draught.

Two more doctors have been summoned to examine them.

The driver who received multiple injuries was admitted into hospital.

Mr. Kidwai who returned to Lucknow on Saturday last after an extensive tour of the western districts of the United Provinces, accompanied by Mr. Malaviya, left this morning for a four-day election tour of the eastern districts, including Benares, Khazipur and Gorakhpur. When the party had gone about 28 miles from Lucknow, the driver, while negotiating a dangerous turn at high speed lost control of the steering wheel. The car gazed against a milestone, rolled down the road and overturned. The occupants, who were violently thrown out, were later picked up unconscious. News of the accident reached a nearby police station and arrangements were immediately made to remove the injured to Lucknow in a lorry. The car was completely smashed.

Dr. S. N. Mathur and Dr. Bose examined Mr. Kidwai at 2-30 p.m. and gave him an anti-tetanus injection. After the examination Dr. Bose stated that there was no sign of internal injury but a large muscular haematoma had been formed on the left lumber region. Mr. Kidwai had received scratches on the forehead and hands.

It is now learned that Mr. Kidwai, who was picked up unconscious, was semi-conscious at the time of his removal from the scene of the accident and remained so till he was brought to the Councillor's residence, where he is putting up.

# PURDY COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT

## Given Six Months' S. I And Fined Rs. 2,000

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Justice Coyajee sentenced Murray Gow Purdy to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 (in default, six weeks' further imprisonment) for Contempt of Court. This committal for contempt was in respect of Purdy having abused the judge when, disagreeing with the majority verdict of the Jury acquitting Purdy, his Lordship had on Friday ordered his retrial on charges of robbery and impersonation.

On Monday, his Lordship once again gave Purdy an opportunity to apologize for those remarks. Purdy asked for time to take legal advice and said that he would not make any statement till he had done so.

His Lordship then heard what the Advocate-General had to say in the matter. His Lordship stated that the matter had stood over from Friday and Purdy had had sufficient time to take legal advice and that if he did not apologize his Lordship would have to do his duty and pass orders. His Lordship then sentenced him as stated above.

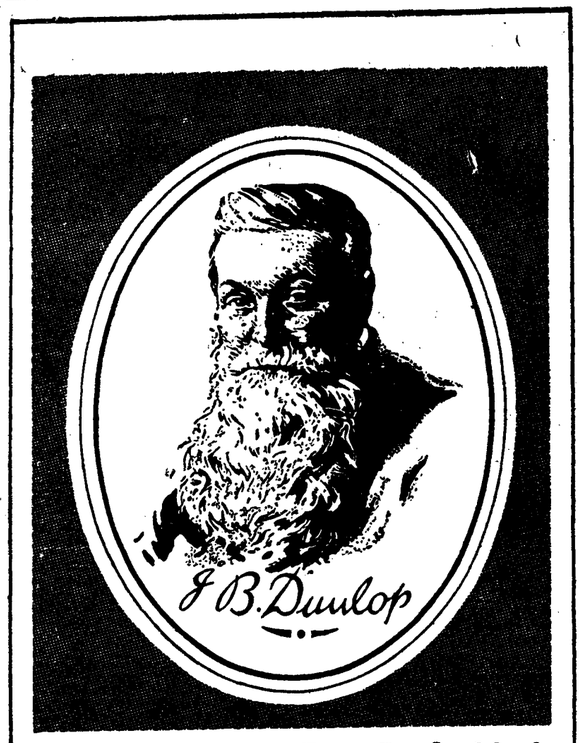
## INDIA TO MAKE TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacture of textile machinery and plants in India was understood to have been discussed by Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Reconstruction, Government of India, and representatives of textile mills in Bombay, on Monday.

It is learnt that the millowners welcomed Government's initiative on the subject.

It is also gathered that when the discussion centred on the nature of orders to be placed with the United Kingdom to initiate such a policy, it was suggested to form a committee of millowners for working out the details. The suggestion appears to have been agreed to and an announcement to this effect is likely to be made shortly.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal left for Nagpur by Nagpur Mail on the same day.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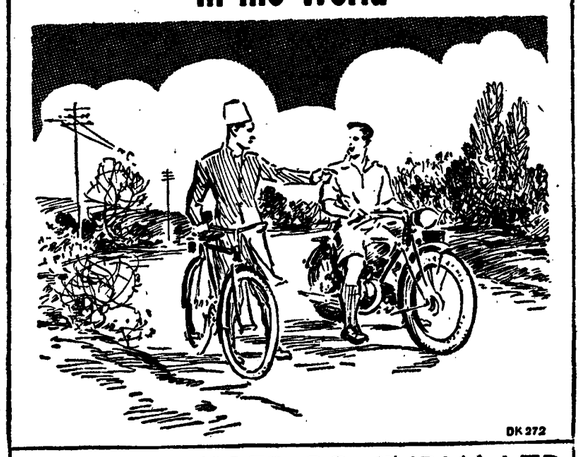


DK 272

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.


# Czech Govt. Resents Br. "Dictation"

## Sequel To Proposed Nationalisation Of Industries

LONDON, Dec. 17. (U.P.I.): Surprise and resentment have been caused in Czechoslovak political circles by a strong notes sent by the British Government warning the Czech Government against nationalisation if it affects the British capital in the country.

Dispatches from Prague indicate the Czech bewilderment at this step particularly in view of the fact that the British Government is pressing forward with vigorous nationalisation schemes at home. Czechs point out that surely what is good enough for Britain should not be bad for Czechoslovakia.

The British note is believed to insist that if industries involving the British capital are nationalised, compensation must be forthcoming. The Czech Government is willing to pay a reasonable compensation but resents the British dictation in this matter before discussions have begun. In this connection the Czechs emphasised that a friendly attitude taken up by the Americans some of whose concerns are also involved is in sharp contrast with unfriendly tone of the British note.

The Chief British concern which is affected, it is reported, is Unilevers one of the biggest British monopolies.

# B. P. C. C. AND RASHTRA SEVA DAL

## Congress Recognises Only Two Volunteer Corps

Hereafter there will only be two Volunteer Corps functioning under the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, viz., the Congress Dal and the Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal. This was made clear in a long resolution adopted by the B.P.C.C. at a meeting held on Monday evening.

For several years the B.P.C.C. had been organising corps of volunteers. Before the August movement it had a Congress Dal functioning under rules made by the B.P.C.C. in this behalf. But this volunteer force broke up when the Congress was declared illegal. Later another force called the Rashtra Seva Dal was constituted and was generally helping in Congress activities. The Congress Central Board, and 'ad hoc' body looking after Congress affairs when the B.P.C.C. was under ban, recognised both these organisations and when the B.P.C.C. was legalised both the bodies passed under its control. But the Rashtra Seva Dal did not want to be under the official control of the Congress but only under the indirect control of the Congress exercised through Congressmen who held no elective posts.

The Constitution Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C., went into the question and reported that such a procedure was not possible under the rules current. The B.P.C.C., therefore, adopted a lengthy resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil clarifying all these facts and declaring "that the B.P.C.C. Volunteer Force shall consist of (1) Congress Dal and (2) Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal, functioning under the rules made by the B.P.C.C."

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas suggested that the Rashtra Seva Dal had done and was doing useful work and a way must be found to have this and similar other organisations associated with the Congress. A sub-committee consisting of the President, the General Secretary, Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. Manibhai Seth, was, therefore, appointed to go into the question of affiliation of Volunteer Corps.

The B.P.C.C. also adopted a set of Staff Service and Provident Fund Rules.

## To Success Through Service

The eleventh annual gathering and prize distribution of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, was held on Satuday last at R. M. Bhat High School under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. After the welcome address by the principal and presentation of the annual report, there was a thought-provoking lecture by Mr. C. K. Narayanswami on "Success in Life", during which the speaker cited instances of Mahatma Gandhi, and others who have been successful in their lives on account of their unstinted sacrifice in every respect and said that whatever the conditions of a man, whatever his financial position, if that man thinks in terms of his fellowmen and if he works for their benefit and their benefit alone, he can never remain in the "gutter" for all time. he must come up because of his service not to himself but to his fellowbeings.

### STENOGRAPHY ESSENTIAL

The President after distributing medals, certificates and cups to successful candidates, said that stenography was a necessity of life for each and everybody whether he was a judge or a layman not from the money-making point of view but from that of knowledge. He said that the essential prospect of education which every one of us must bear in mind was that it should make one perfectly happy and also an ideal citizen of one's own mother country.

## ALL-WORLD RELIGIONS FEDERATION

The All World Religions Federation will hold its Winter Session for 1945 in the premises of "Sivanandashram, Rikhikesh", writes Mr. Sadanand, Convenor.

H. H. Sri Swami Sivanandaji Maharaj, the Founder-President of the Divine Life Society and of this organisation will open the Federation at 9 a. m. on Friday, December 28 1945, and preside over the function on that day.

The session will extend over a period of three days ,the main subject for discourse being "Life and Religion."

All Religious Heads and individuals are requested to participate enthusiastically in this and grace the Federation by their august presence or through delegates. Detailed programme will be sent individually.

# Walk-Over For Congress Candidate

**PESHAWAR, Dec. 17. (U.P.I.): Mr. Madanlal Mehta a Congress candidate from the Peshawar City General Constituency has been returned unopposed to the Frontier Assembly.**

**His two rival candidates, Mr. Acharj Ram Ghamandi and Mr. Amarnath had withdrawn nomination papers in his favour.**

## THIS LINGUISTIC SLAVERY MUST STOP

### Gandhiji Deprecates Tendency To Learn English

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): The tendency of learning English rather than one's own language was deprecated by Mahatma Gandhi at today's prayer meeting at Sodepur. "If We could stop this tendency we will be free from one of our slaveries," said Mahatma Gandhi adding that he could not express how this tendency of some people talking and writing in English damaged them and the country. But in England whenever a good book was published anywhere in the world then within a few days it would be translated and would reach the hands of the English speaking public. Mahatma Gandhi asked, "Should we not do the same thing in India? Although it would take time for all people to understand the Rashtra Bhasha there were languages of the locality and any good book could be translated and presented to the public in their mother tongue."

## Sarat Bose Meets Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, December 16 (API): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose met Mahatma Gandhi at the Sodepur Asram today and remained with him 90 minutes.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan had also a talk with Mahatma Gandhi for half an hour.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu returned this morning after three-day visit to Santiniketan.

## K. T. BASHYAM TO RESIGN FROM CONGRESS?

BANGALORE, Dec. 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Member of the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress and Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee in the State, is understood to have addressed a letter to the President of the Mysore Congress to the effect that he (Mr. Bashyam) would be unable to continue to hold the executive posts in the State Congress owing to some differences of opinion with the colleagues in the organisation.

## KAMALADEVI LEAVES FOR KARACHI

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya, President of the All-India Women's Conference, left for Karachi by the Gujerat Mail this evening. After three days' stay in Karachi where she has a crowded programme, she will proceed to Hyderabad (Sind) where the annual session of the Women's Conference meets on 28th instant.

## Shops Act Relaxation For X'mas

Some provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act will be relaxed for 11 days from December 19 in the following area in Bombay City because of the Mahim fair: Cadell-Road from Mapad Dane to Mori Road, Mahim Chowk, Mori Road (about 1,000 feet) and the whole of the Mahim Dargah Lane.

The concessions relax the restrictions on the closing hour the hawking of goods after the closing hour, the sale of goods outside restaurants or eating houses and suspend the weekly holiday.

## MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND

### Governor Appeals To Mill-Owners

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at a concert held in aid of the Maharashtra High School Building Fund on Monday said: I am very glad to be here this evening at this concert in aid of the Building Fund of the Maharashtra High School. I am glad not only because I should not like to have missed the charming dancing and singing of Miss Rohini Wagle and Miss Shanta Apte but also because on my visit to the High School two years ago I saw for myself how greatly it stands in need of better accommodation.

I do not think that it is sufficiently realised outside the immediate circle of the School's friends and well-wishers how valuable is the work which it does.

I cannot but feel that if this were more clearly realised, the Maharashtra High School Building Fund would have made more progress in the six months which have elapsed since it was started. I know that several of the big cotton mills in the city are making some contribution to the School's current expenses, but their total joint help amounts to no more that Rs. 1,000 a year, and I confess to a sense of the appointment when I heard that none of the many mills in Bombay has so far contributed to the Building Fund. The amount which has so far been collected out of the total of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs required for the School's building plans has come largely in small sums from men of poor or moderate means, and with so far little or no encouragement from the wealthy. As Rao Saheb Kale has said, too, even those patrons who have contributed the sum of Rs. 1,001 each are far from being rich men.

As I have said public spirit and private interest alike should attract generous assistance, and I hope that such assistance will soon be forthcoming from the owners and managements of Bombay's mills on the very doorsteps of which the Maharashtra High School carries on its work.

# Deep Blow For Hirohito

## Will Konoye's Suicide Upset Emperor's Applecart?

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (APA): The suicide of Fumimaro Konoye, former Japanese Premier, yesterday, was a new and powerful blow to the prestige and position of Emperor Hirohito and may have profound repercussions in the Imperial household as well as in political circles.

The Prince himself, in his final hours, expressed concern for the future of the Imperial house as discussions of possible abdication were revived.

Some Japanese said the suicide might be the final factor in precipitating the Emperor's resignation.

Doubless Emperor Hirohito felt the blow deeply. Prince Konoye was for long his close confidante and it was generally believed the Emperor placed great authority in the Prince.

It was considered possible that there was design in the fact that newspapers suddenly blossomed a few days ago with stories about Crown Prince Akihito whose 12th birthday is on December 23.

### GROOMING PRINCE AKIHITO AS RULER

Just after the surrender, all Tokyo papers printed stories about the Prince and it is now known that the Emperor's abdication before the occupation was discussed and that Akihito was being groomed as ruler under a regency.

The plans were abandoned when the Allied attitude indicated relative leniency towards the Emperor.

Hirohito could resign either because of illness which should precipitate the regency, or by ordering swift writing of special household laws to remedy the present lack of any suitable method of abdication.

The newspaper "Asahi" to-day said that Konoye resigned the Japanese premiership in October 16, 1941 because he was opposed to War Minister Hideki Tojo's demands for a specific date on which to attack the United States.

# Mikado Won't Be Arrested

## Prospects Of Sincere Co-operation With MacArthur

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (UPA):—General MacArthur's action in ordering an end to state support of Shintoism in Japan is in line with the programme of the Supreme Allied Command to assure the Japanese people full freedom of worship and to destroy all those institutions which might be used again to develop a new Japanese militarism, radios Miles W. Vaughn, United Press Far Eastern Manager, who arrived here to-day after being in the Japanese capital for the past six months.

The question arises whether MacArthur's action forecasts the arrest of the Emperor for trial as a war criminal. I would guess on my observations in Tokyo up to a week ago when I left, that MacArthur does not envisage the arrest of Hirohito. The Emperor has proved, so far as I could learn, a thorough and apparently a sincere collaborator with the Supreme Allied Command.

## Building In City Explosion Area

The period imposing restrictions on building works in the area devastated by the Bombay explosion of April, 1944 has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to December 31, 1946.

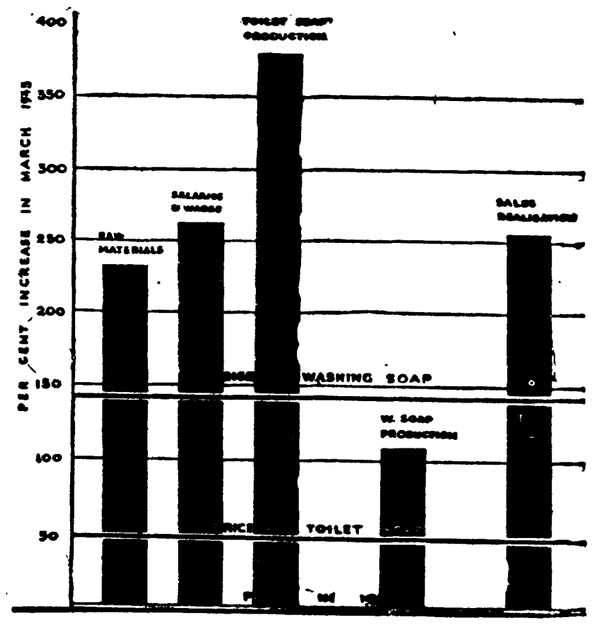
Under the City of Bombay (Building Works Restriction) Act, 1944, no person was allowed to erect or reconstruct any building in the area without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. This restriction will not continue till the end of next year.

# Chinese Reds Accused Of Lakh Murders

CHUNGKING, Dec. 17 (UPA): A recent manifesto of the "Northern Shanso Peoples Self-Salvation Association" charged that the Communists murdered 100,000 people in northern Shensi alone during the past eight years. The manifesto declared that the Communists had separated countless numbers of husbands and wives and encouraged children to murder their parents.

The declaration added that the "Communists violated the law of heaven and we one million souls of the so-called border area won't live with the Communists under the same sky. We won't have our able-bodied men forced to become cannon-fodder. Their ultimate motive is merely to wrest North China for the Communist Party which means expanding the distress on the border region to the entire area of North China."


DIZZY HEIGHTS

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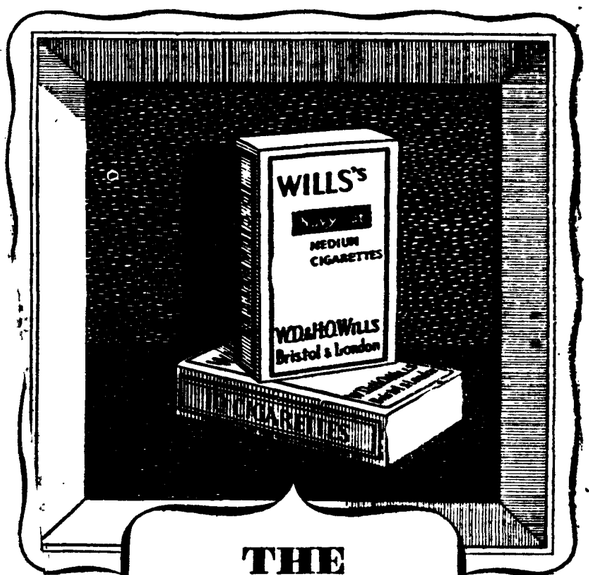


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# Cotton Mills Shares Very Steady On Active Support

## SHARP RISE IN GOLD ON HEAVY COVERING

### Early Decline Attracts Professional Support On Cotton Exchange

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The Share Bazar was steady today with somewhat improved demand for cotton mills shares while Steel Shares moved within a narrow range with mixed trading. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 2577/8 and steadied at Rs. 2572/8. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 467 and after declining to Rs. 462 steadied at Rs. 464. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 2136/4 and improved to Rs. 2151. Kohinoor Shares opened at Rs. 665 and after declining to Rs. 463 advanced to Rs. 470.

Later on Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2570. Ordinary at Rs. 465. Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 2155 and Kohinoors were done at Rs 673. Tone was steady

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The market was quietly steady in the afternoon session. Tata Steel Dfds were quoted at Rs 2560 Ordinary Rs. 464. Dyeing Rs. 2140 Kohinoors Rs 670 and Scindia Rs. 39/14.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 2150 Century 930 Nagpur 425/8 Swadeshi 633 New Great 426 Simplex 327/8 Kohinoor 673/8 Colaba 281 Gokak 234 Phoenix 768/12 Mysore 300 Indian Bleaching 206 Swan 353/8 Finlay 322/8 Morarjee 770 Indore 777/8 Edward Sassoon 830

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 465/8 Tata Steel Dfds 2570

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro 215 Andhra 1630 Tata Power 1950 Tram Ord 154/8

CEMENT

Associated Merger 238

INDUSTRIES

Burma 582/8 Alcock 440 Bellapur 240/8 Shivrajpur 63/8 Steamer Ord 627/8 Scindia 39/9 Construction 222

CASH SECTION

MILLS: Apollo 4/10/6 Elphinstone 86 I U Ord 16/9/6 Defd 3/5 Indian Mfg 3580 Kuria 288/2 Khatau 343/4 Dawn 1215 David 1280 New City 422/8 Minerva 243/12 Bradbury 390 Bharucha Dfds 11/8 Bharat 66 Madhavji 19/8 Model 270/10 Laxmi Cotton 1530 Vishnu Cotton 522/8 Western 3595 Standard 505 Sholapur 7115 Sassoon Cotton 24 Hindustan 3700 Meyer Sassoon 210/8 Tata Mills 73/8 Ahd. Advance 458/12 Sassoon Silk 95 New Union 27 Poddar 360 Madhusudan 503/12 New 92 Shri Nivas 403/12 Raja Bahadur Poona 127/8 Berar 335

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 200 New 170 Surat 262/8 Surat New Premium 132/8 Karachi 237/8 Broach 12/12 Ajmer 14/12 Amalgamated 18/14/6 Jalgaon 11/9 Nagpur 51 Poona 285 Bombay Suburban 245 New Premium 100

BANKS

Reserve 156 Imperial 2445 P P 598/12 Central 102/8 India 225 Union 12 Baroda 163/8 Habib 84 International 52 A B C 44 Dena Bank 67 United 89/8 Jaipur 73/8 Hindustan 56/8 National Savings F P 72 P P 40 Mysore 383 Exchange 58 Eastern 106

INSURANCE

Oriental 6750 Empire 1232/8 New India 96/8 Jupiter 37/4 Vulcan 18/12 Indian Mercantile 89/8 Universal 15/6 Vasant 25/6 Br. & Gen. 27 Ind. Prud 51/8 Neptune 11/8

RAILWAYS

Ah Prantij 706/4 C. P. 111 Mymensing Reb 116/4 Guaranteed 115 Mandra Bhon 110/8 Sara Sirajganj 115/4 Sialkot 117/8 New 54 Pachora 92/8 Hoshiarpur 117/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 198/2 Burma Petrol 5/13 Tata Oil 82/8 Mackenzie 148/12 Port Canning 108/4 Kemp 616/4 Zandu 216/4 Indian Radio Ord 391/4 B 380 Dfds 425 Indian Investment Trust 126/8 Wimco 353/12 Tata Chemical 18/12 Dharamsi Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 14/8 Dena Trust 26 Alembic 322/6 Supreme Industries 230 Jam Wire 134 Bombay Uganda 82 Bombay Cycle 38/8 Indian Cement (1937) 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 750

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st 229/6 Tata Steel Second 168/12 Tram 71/8 Andhra 1600 Tata Power 1700 Hydro 162/4 Bombay Steam 352/8 Nagpur 726/4 Vishnu 780 Laxmi 302/8 New Great 251/4 Poddar 117 Shri Nivas 101 Elphinstone 136/4 Bradbury 530 Surat Elec 215 Premier Construction First 135 Premier Construction Second 135/8 Amalgamated 153/12 Tata Chemical 123/12 Walchandnagar Industries 283/12 Jupiter 18/10

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron and Steel 50/9 Bengal Steel 44/13 Indian Copper 4/12 B I C 8/14 Burma Corporation 7/8 New Victoria Mill 8/14 New Victoria Pref. 11/4 Cawnpore Tex 13 Raja Tex 64 Phalton 160 Gold Mohar 355 New Kaiser Hind 2575 Sajjan Mills 420 Osmanshahi 360 Ajamshahi 660

### BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 417 for January delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 415/12 and declined to Rs. 415/4. At this level there was some covering and the market improved to Rs 416/8 and steadied at Rs. 416/4. As pointed out before Bears are depressing the market as Bulls seem unlikely to accept January tenders. However the market is becoming over sold and purchases of March contract on important declines are likely to show good profits in the long run.

Later on there was general buying by professional operators and January improved to Rs 419/4.

The market improved to Rs. 420 and closed at 3.30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. January | 419 | 4 | 0 |
| I.C.C. March | 430 | 8 | 0 |
| I.C.C. May | 439 | 4 | 0 |

### Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/9 4/10/9 4/10/6
Bharat 66
Bharucha (Defd) 12
B. Dyeing 2137/8 28/12 41¼ 36/4 58/12 43/12 56/4 50
Bradbury (Ord) 405
Bradbudy (Pref) 530
Central India (Ord) 424 20 26/8 25 25/8
Colaba 279 78 80 79 81/8 80 81
Edward 820 30
Elphinstone 86/8 86
Elphinstone (Pref) 136/4
Finlay 320 21 19/8 23 22 22/8
Gokak 319 18 24/8 23/8 24
India United (Defd) 3/4 3/5 3/4/6 3/5/6 3/5
India United (Ord) 16/8 16/10 16/8 16/10 16/8 16/10/6 16/9 16/9/6
Indore 777/8 71/4 78/12 77/4
Kohinoor 670 63 66/8 64/8 69 68 71 68/8 74 72/8 73/8 72/8 73
Meyer 210 10/10
New City 422/8
New Great 422 20 25 24/8 26
Simplex 324 21 26 25 28 27/8
Swadeshi 622 23 21 25 23/8 30 28/8 34 31 35 33 34 33
Swan 349 54 52/8 53/8
Tata Mills 73/4 73 73/12 73/8
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. 706/4

BANKS.

Baroda 163/8
Central 102/8 3 2/4 2/8
Habib 84
Imperial (Old) 2445 42/8 45
Imperial (New) 605 597/8 600 598/12
India 225
Reserve 156
Union 11/14 12
United Commercial 89

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 200
Ajmer 14/12
Andhra Valley 1630
B. Tram (Ord) 154 53 54/4 54 55 54/8
B. Tram (Pref) 70/12 71/8
Tata Hydro 215
Tata Power 1950 42/8 50

INSURANCE.

British India 27
Indian Mercantile 69/8 70 69/8 70
Jupiter 37/8 37/12
New India 93/8 92/12 96/8
Vulcan 18/10 18/12
Bombay Steam 625 27/8
Scindia 39 38/13 39/12 39/9
Bengal Steel 44/12 44/8 44/12 44/4
Indian Iron 50/14 50/8 50/12 50/4
Tata Steel (Defd) 2580 47/8 62/8 67/8 55 62/8 56/4 73/12 62/8 75 67/8 73/12 70
Tata Steel (Ord) 467 61/8 64 63 67 64 66/8 65 66 65/8
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 168/12 69

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 438/12 40
Belapur 239/8 40 39/8 41 40 41 40/8
A. Cement 237/8 36/8 38
Burmah (Old) 578/12 77/8 85 81/4 82/8
B. B. Petrol 5/11/6 5/13/6 5/13
Indian Bleaching 206
Port Canning 108 8/4
P Construction 221 20 22
Shivrajpur 60 61/8 61 64 62/8 63/8
Tata Chemical 19/4 18/12
Tata Chemical (Pref) 123/8 23/12
Tata Oil 82/8 82/4 82/8
Walchandnagar 750
Western India Match 353/12

### GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion Market was quietly steady with a moderate business passing. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 81/8 and after declining to Rs. 81/14 advanced to Rs. 81/12. Budlee difference opened at annas six and after touching put again widened to annas ten. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 134/8 and after declining to Rs. 134 improved to Rs. 134/4.

The market was mainly interested in Gold transfers which were done at a discount of Rs 1/8. The market finally closed as under:—

| | Rs. | as | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 134 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward Silver | 134 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 83 | 3 | 6 |
| Forward Gold | 83 | 4 | 0 |
| Next Yaida | 81 | 12 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 89 | 0 | 0 |

### HAPUR MARKET REVIEW

HAPUR, Dec 14.

FOOD GRAINS: Markets remained quiet to steady. The food situation in the province continues to be cautious but with increasing imports it is bound to improve steadily. Wheat arrivals at Hapur for Government emergency stock have begun and the local stock has now increased to 60 khattis. While on the whole, there seems to be no cause for alarm, there are tracts in the province wherefrom reports continue to be somewhat disturbing. Wheat prices are unchanged both in the assembling centres and in the rationed towns.

There is further improvement in the supplies of Maize and Bajra at Hapur. Gram and Barley, however, continue to be scarce. The following are the current rates: Wheat 10/4, Maize 7/4, Bajra 8, Peas Ready 9/4 Old Khattis 7.

PULSES: Markets remained quiet Arhar exports were poor. There is still a stock of 63 Khatties that needs an outlet. Current prices are: Arhar 7/8 Old 6/12 Urad 11/10, Moong 9/8.

GUR: Market is steady, although ready demand slowed down due to restrictions on railway loadings reimposed for a week. Arrivals now average about 4,000 mds. a day. Current prices are: Gur 9/8 and Jaggery Powder 10/4. Government, as I pointed out last week intend to regulate market price of Gur by manipulating Gur exports from this area, but it is contended on behalf of the producers that the current rates of Gur are very low—almost unremunerative in view of the increased cost of production. Sugar cane prices too are regarded as low and uneconomic and there is persistent demand for raising it.

BULLION: Market remained quiet to steady. The reaction that had followed the Loan Agreement soon died and prices are again showing signs of improvement with steady off-take in the markets in expectations of increased seasonal demand for the metal. Gold had at one stage declined to 79/8. Presently it is quoted at 81/8 Silver was not so panicky. Current rate is 134/5.

GUWAR: Guwar futures showed signs of weakness during early session but lower levels have invariably attracted bulls support. There is very poor ready stock and that continues to support the bulls. Maha is presently quoted at 7/5/7.1/2 and Baishak at 6/15/7.1/2.

# DEMAND FOR FAIR DEAL TO INDIAN SEAMEN

## *Stockholm Maritime Conference Findings To Be Re-examined At Seattle Next May*

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16. (Reuter): The findings of the International Maritime Preparatory Technical Conference which was convened by the International Labour Office will be re-examined, confirmed or modified at the new conference to be be held in Seattle next may. Among the improvements recommended by the delegates are minimum salaries for white seamen of £18 per month—or equivalent in other currencies—pensions, holidays with pay, sick pay, better food and living conditions, working hours and minimum age of entry into seafarers profession.

British, Dutch, Portuguese and Belgian shipowners delegates proposed that the minimum salary recommendation should not apply to coloured seamen because of their lower working capacity.

Their viewpoint was strongly attacked by the Indian delegate, Mr. Aftab Ali, and finally the conference decided to recommend "collective equality" for coloured and white seamen. Under collective equality the total wages paid to coloured seamen on any ship would equal the total paid to white seamen so that the wage of each coloured seaman would depend on the proportion of white and coloured men in the crew.

Mr. Ali said that the recommendation was contrary to the spirit of the International Labour Office and capable of breeding germs of a new war.

He estimated that 29 Indian sailors were needed to carry out the work of 20 white sailors and suggested that the proportion of salaries between two races should be fixed accordingly.

This proposal was rejected and Mr. Ali then proposed that coloured seamen should receive the same wages as white seamen after an interim period of ten years. The lower working capacity of Indians was due to their inferior pay, food and living conditions. If these were corrected during the 10-year period they would attain the same capacity.

This proposal was also rejected.

After the conference Mr. Ali said: "I am very glad about the fixing of minimum wage and maximum working hours but I fail to understand why British shipowners who employ nearly 50,000 of our men are unwilling to come to an agreement with us. It would be very unfortunate, if not a tragedy, if they still persist in refusing our just demands. It should be remembered that to-day we rank numerically as the third power in the world and all Indian seamen are united and determined to secure their due".

The views of the majority of delegates were summed up by Mr. Richard Snedden, leader of the British shipowners' delegation. "The conference was badly prepared and has been grasping shadows instead of substance. There has been too great a preoccupation with winning victories on paper, instead of planning practical realities", he said.

### MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec 17.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 5/32 1 to 4 Months.

Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 3/16 5 and 6 Months.

B. C. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D. D. 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D. D. 1/6 1/16.

LONDON/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D D. Rs. 328-1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D. Rs 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299 D D Rs. 297 1/2.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steadier.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1-1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

### X'MAS HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKET

On 24th and 31st December the local market will be open from 12-30 to 2 p.m. On 25th Dec. and 1st Jan. 1946 the market will be closed. On 26th Dec. the market will be open from 12.30 to 5.30 p.m.

### Export Import Loan Agreements Postponed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, (U. P. A.): A Belgian official told the United Press of America to-day that the signing of the Export Import Bank loan agreements, which were tentatively scheduled for Saturday, have been postponed for undisclosed reasons until Tuesday.

This official said that all other steps have been completed for the securing of grants of fifty-five millions and forty-five million dollars to finance Belgian purchases in United States.

### Bombay Produce

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The produce market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. Groundnuts Madras Goa November-January were placed at Rs. 18/9 and December-February was quoted at Rs. 18/6 Castorseeds Bombay Rs. 16/4 and Navlakhi Rs. 16/6. Goa delivery was quoted at Rs. 16/8. Linseed Bombay February-March was quoted at Rs. 20/11 and March-May quotation was Rs 20/9. Tone was quietly steady.

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REVIEW

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, (U. P. A.): A weekly review of the New York Cotton market by the United Press of America disclosed to-day that cotton futures moved for the third consecutive week reaching new eighteen year highs this week and scoring a top price of 24.88 cents per pound.

The background of the influences explaining the rise included evidence of expanding export inquiry a tightening spot situation on disirable grades and a growing belief that the domestic textile production will register an increase after the turn of the year.

### INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Tata Ordinary 464, Tata Deferred 2560, Indian Iron 50/4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 44/4, Bombay Dyeing 2140, Central India 422/8, Century 930, Gokak 322/8, Kohinoor 670, Simplex 326, Andhra Valley 1835, Tata Hydro 215, Tata Power 1950, Associated Cement 337/8, Belapur 240, Bombay Burma (Old) 582/8.

### Weekly Worth Street Market Review

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, (U. P. A.): A weekly review of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market to-day revealed signs in the cotton goods trade this week that the industry has completed trading activities for the remainder of the year.

Buyers hoped that mill allocations would pick up for the first week in January but until revised prices are announced on the finished goods—awaited since last August—producers indicated they would adhere to the policy of selling no further ahead than for a period of sixty days.

### Cotton Expected To Be Chief Import To Italy

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. (UPA). With controls eased on Italian trade as announced last Friday by the Department of Commerce, trade circles here expect that cotton will be the chief import.

It is understood that when the Export Import Bank established the one hundred million dollar fund the finance cotton exports from the United States, it was believed that Italy would receive approximately two hundred thousand bales of a total of eight hundred thousand whose exportation was being financed by this credit. As a result of these imports it is expected that Italy may eventually be able to begin exporting textiles on a small scale throughout the Mediterranean area.

### Bankers Clearing

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 14.12.1945 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 1,66,527.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 55,05,45,703.6.1.

### High & Low Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

I.C.C. Jan. Highest 421.3/4 Lowest 418, Closing at 2 p.m. 418.1/2.
I.C.C. March Highest 431.3/4 Lowest 428.3/4, Closing at 2 p.m. 429.
I.C.C. May Highest 441.1/2. Lowest 438, Closing at 2 p.m. 438.
Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 45/2/6 Lowest 44/9/6, Closing at 2 p.m. 44/10/0.

### Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton January Contract is 859 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

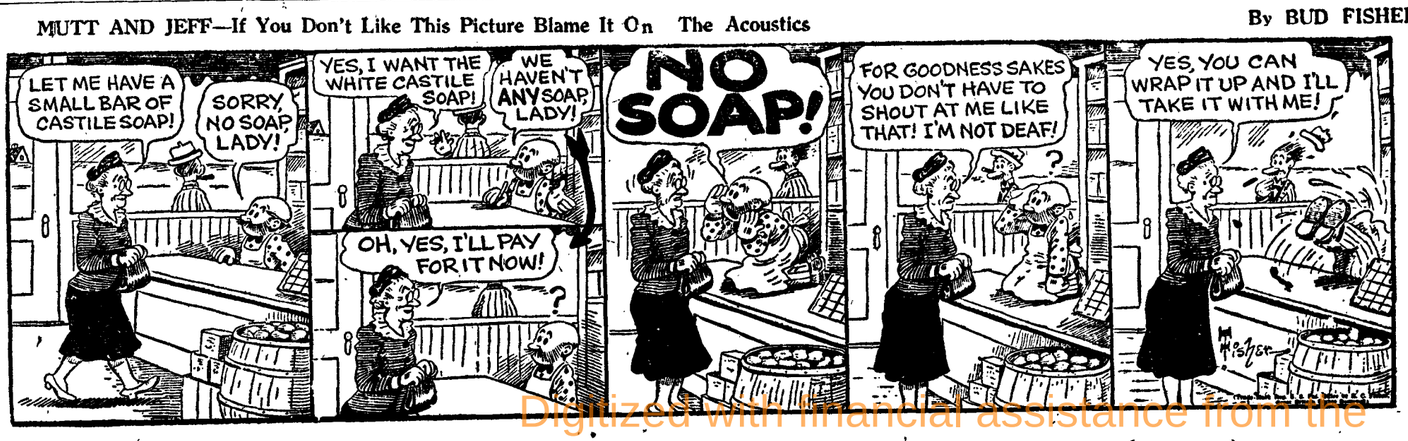
BOOKS — GIFTS — XMAS
For CHILDREN, FRIENDS & FAMILY
For LOVERS OF ART, POETRY, PHILOSOPHY, etc.
A Wide & All Inclusive Selection.
New Arrivals from America.
GIFT MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
"READER'S DIGEST" Special Reduced Rates & Gift Subscriptions. Rs. 9/4 for 1st year; Rs. 7/8 for 2nd year or one year gift. Visit us or write for Lists.
For convenience of X'MAS customers, our shop will be open until 7-30 p.m. on 21st, 22nd and 24th December.
INTERNATIONAL BOOKHOUSE LIMITED.
Opp. Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS LIMITED, BOMBAY 15
MAS 6/45

AAA460

ACTUAL SIZE
This is an insect called the KHAPRA the larvae of which can live without food for over a year. But when it does get into the grain, it can eat thousands of maunds of grain a week!
ONE MORE BATTLE TO WIN—
the fight against WASTE
No less than 30,00,000 tons of grain are lost each year through deterioration, rats and insects. This is enough to feed the entire population of India—400 millions—at 1 lb. per day for 16 days. In a country not self-sufficient in food stuffs, this is an appalling wastage, which can and must be stopped. And it is not difficult if we all follow these simple rules of efficient storage:—
DOS
Clean and dry all the grain before storage.
Store grain only in clean godowns: scrub the walls and floor, whitewash the walls, fill up all cracks in floor and walls before using for storage.
Store grain only in water-proof godowns.
Store grain only in rat-proof godowns: fill up holes with cement and broken glass cover drainage holes with wire netting: see that doors fit well.
Store grain in bulk wherever possible if stored in bags, see that bags are clean, raised from the floor and not touching the walls.
Inspect the grain regularly, and open ventilators for light and air on dry days.
DON'TS
Don't keep sound grain in dirty godowns or in dirty bags, or near infested grain.
Don't store grain when it is wet.
Don't allow water, sweepings, old bags, dirty matting to remain in or near godowns.
Don't clean grain near godowns.
Don't store grain in bags for longer than 4 months in a dry climate or 3 months in a damp climate.
Don't let grain lie on open railway platforms.
SAVE FOOD-SERVE INDIA
Issued by Food Department, Government of India, New Delhi

MUTT AND JEFF—If You Don't Like This Picture Blame It On The Acoustics — By BUD FISHER


LET ME HAVE A SMALL BAR OF CASTILE SOAP!
SORRY, NO SOAP LADY!
YES, I WANT THE WHITE CASTILE SOAP!
WE HAVEN'T ANY SOAP, LADY!
OH, YES, I'LL PAY FOR IT NOW!
NO SOAP!
FOR GOODNESS SAKES YOU DON'T HAVE TO SHOUT AT ME LIKE THAT! I'M NOT DEAF!
YES, YOU CAN WRAP IT UP AND I'LL TAKE IT WITH ME!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

### MATRIMONIAL

**Army Officer desires Company of** Catholic European Girl or Fair Anglo-Indian girl with a view to matrimony in Bombay. Replies "Bombay Chronicle" Box 331.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted Advertisement Manager** and Canvassers for a Gujarati Daily and an English Weekly, also able and experienced Editorial Staff for the English Weekly. Immediate and fair chance for really capable hands. Apply immediately to Box No. 332, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted—A Stores Ledger Keeper** for a commercial firm. Only those experienced need apply stating salary to Box No. 333, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted trained nurses for Zanana** Ward, Alexandra Hospital, Alwar, at Rs. 60/ pay plus Rs. 21/- diet allowance & Dearness allowance Rs. 6/- p. m. They will be provided with free unfurnished quarters fitted with tap water within the hospital premises. Uniforms will also be supplied from the State free of cost. Will be guided in matters of Leave, Promotion and Pension etc. according to the State C. S. R. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Chief Medical Officer, Alwar State, Alwar by the 7th January 1946. 5924

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**A young man possessing long** practical training in Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering and experience as Technical Assistant in Government Department and also specialising in Air Transport branch through foreign Fellowship Examination wants a suitable position immediately in an Air Service Company in Bombay or outside. Apply Box No. 337, "Bombay Chronicle."

### MEDICAL ADLETS

**Diabetes—9th August, 1945.** The medicine that you kindly sent me was cured as soon as the course was taken. Thank God. Vedavalliammal Government Hospital, Cocanada Radical treatment in 30 days or money refunded. Champion Chemical Works, Tiruvarur. 342

### FINANCIAL

**Few shares are still available on** Hindusthan Motors Ltd. below par. Please apply Calcutta Share Dealers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (191)

### AGENTS WANTED

**Selling Agency for "Relief" Fans.** Gentlemen or Firms having experience in the line may please apply. Agency is contemplated to be given throughout India on the basis of suitable regions. Contract may also be made for the Sole Agency of the entire production if suitable terms come forth. Apply to: Arya Engineering and Industrial Works Limited, 16, Russa Road, Calcutta. (200)

### MACHINERIES FOR SALE

**For Sale One 5 Cft. Frigdane in** working condition. Kler, Sea Face, Worli. Telephone 46108. (341)

### MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**Gem stones—prices wanted on** all kinds. Phone 33298 for appointment or write Box No. 5916 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Pearls—Wanted large quantities** best quality small pearls. Phone 33298 for appointment or write Box No. 5916A "Bombay Chronicle."

**If you intend to buy or sell pictures** or in need of money communicate Mehta Film Exchange, 236, Kalbadevi, T. 23560. (335)

**Wanted a 7 feet long bath round** or square end new or second hand with or without fittings, in good condition. Please apply No. 5925 "Bombay Chronicle".

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Sale:— 3½ tons Chevrolet** Trucks 1943 Model. Persons interested might apply to Box No. 322 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Slaked lime available in large** quantities. Apply for terms: Homes and estates Ltd., Udipi, South Kanara. 316

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the Tata Pavilion, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1945, at 6 P. M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1944-45.
2. To elect four members of the Executive Committee in place of Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Messrs. J. H. Patel, A. A. Peerbhoy and Mr. N. R. Mody who retire under Article 61, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a President, an Honorary Treasurer and an Honorary Secretary under Article 65.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
M. S. DULEEPSINHJI,
Secretary.
5918

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from suitable candidates for the following posts under the Resettlement Advice Service Scheme The posts are temporary for a period of one year, but are likely to continue for another year:—

| POSTS. | | PAY. |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Trade Testing Co-ordinators | — | Rs. 700-50-900 per month. |
| 17 Trade Testing Officers | — | Rs. 600-25-700 per month. |

Candidates must be good practical Engineers with a sound knowledge of Engineering Shop Practice, and have served in a supervisory post for at least five years. Age: below 45 years.

Government servants are eligible to apply, if permitted by their Departments.

Candidates selected for interview should be prepared to come at their own expense and at short notice. Those, who are finally selected, will be required to join duty immediately.

Applications giving full particulars of age, educational and technical qualifications, practical experience and languages spoken and read, should reach the Director General of Resettlement and Employment, Department of Labour, New Delhi, not later than the 5th January, 1946. 5922

### NOTICE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Asbestos Yarn 12 thread ... ... | 4,000 lbs. |
| 2. | Asbestos Cloth 1/16" ... ... & | 900 lbs. 71,980 Sq. ft. |
| 3. | Asbestos Cloth Wire Woven 1/8" ... | 1,400 lbs. |
| 4. | Asbestos Cloth Wire Woven 3/8" ... | 6,700 lbs |
| 5. | Asbestos M 1 1 1 — Board 1/8" ... | 6,000 lbs. |
| 6. | Asbestos Cloth Wire Woven ¼" ... | 2,500 lbs. |

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-1779/TEX" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 2-1-1946.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 25-1-1946.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 25-1-1946.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted per sqr. ft. in respect of item 2 and per lb. in respect of the others 5923

### TENDER NOTICE
G. I. P. RY.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites sealed tenders up to 14-00 hours on 29th January, 1946, for the supply and installation of Lime/Soda water softening plants at Shahabad, Krishna and Yadgiri on the Poona-Raichur section of the Railway, separately for each station.

Specifications of the water softening plants required with the instructions to tenderers and copies of drawings showing the sites of the plants, can be obtained from the C. E.'s office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set for each station. This amount will not be refunded. 5905

### DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY & TELEPHONES,
BARODA, Dated, 14-12-45

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for carrying out the rewinding of single phase and three phase motors and of other electrical apparatus in connection with the conversion scheme. All electrical apparatus are at present wound for 110/200 volts 40 cycles, and they are to be rewound for 230/400 volts 50 cycles working. Full particulars, schedule of appliances and conditions can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 4/-. The last date for receiving above tenders is 7th January 1946.

R. P. DESAI,
Chief Electrical Engineer. 5921

### TIED MILEAGE PASSENGER BUS SERVICES TO RUN IN RELIEF OF RAIL SERVICES

**Organised by the G.I.P. Railway Run by Relief Services Ltd. (In formation)**

BOMBAY-POONA NIGHT SERVICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that a night service of Buses is now operating between Bombay and Poona to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE

| Departure from Bombay | Arrival at Poona |
|---|---|
| H.M. | H.M. |
| 23-00 | 5-00 |
| 24-00 | 6-00 |
| 1-00 | 7-00 |
| **Departure from Poona** | **Arrival at Bombay** |
| H.M. | H.M. |
| 23-00 | 5-00 |
| 24-00 | 6-00 |
| 1-00 | 7-00 |

(5929)

### BOMBAY POTTERIES & TILES LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, United India Building, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1946, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and loss Account for the year ending 30th September, 1945.
(2) To declare a Dividend on Preference Shares for the year 1944-45 (Less income-tax).
(3) To declare a Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year 1944-45 (free of income-tax).
(4) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. K. H. Goregaoker and Mr. Premchand C. Bhayani who retire by rotation under Article 103 but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(5) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Madanmohan R. Rula, Mr. Chimanlal D. Parikh, Mr. F. Mascarenhas, Mr. V. Nimbkar, and Mr. A. S. Reddeyar as Directors.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the year 1945-46 and to fix their remuneration.
(7) To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December, 1945 to 8th January, 1946, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. J. MOTICHAND & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1945.

NOTE:—The Dividends, if sanctioned at the General Meeting will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company United India Building, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Thursday the 24th day of January 1946 during office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 8th January, 1946. 5926

## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF Copper Wire Rope, Springs, Steel wire rope, Iron Angle Pipes, tanks, sheets, engines, Crankshafts, Steel trunks, tarpaulins, lead foil, bolts, ghee tins, woollen blankets, garments, stockings, towels, shirts, mosquito nettings, brass bearings, piping, tantage cooking utensils, nuts, bolts, spanners, Oil and paint drums, barrels, cartons, boots, shoes, copper bands, mattresses and pillows, waste paper, etc., on FRIDAY, 21-12-45 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 22, Salvage Transit Depot, near Strand Cinema, Colaba, Bombay, by order of the Controller of Supplies, Disposals Branch, Bombay.

Terms: 25% Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

### BONAFIDE SALE

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated 1st August, 1913, executed by the late Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TODAY, TUESDAY, the 18th December, '45 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at "Chateau Petit" Warden Road the undermentioned:

Very rich real Cutglass Chandeliers suitable for Palaces or Bungalows, Cutglass hanging flower baskets, Marble fountains, Garden pots and Figures, Large Mirrors, Electric Chandeliers and Lights. Large lot of Electric Lamp posts, 3 Electric Generating Machines by Hornsby, Electric Motor, Watertanks, Wooden Shelves, etc. On view.

### AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS OF COUNTRY TEAK, JUNGLE WOOD, ROSE WOOD, FIREWOOD, ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Branch, Bombay, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1945, at 10 a. m. (S.T.) the undermentioned lying at Sewree Govt. Port Timber Depot:—

Big lots of Country Teak, Jungle Wood, Firewood, Lot Rose wood side slabs, etc. One lot about 3|4 Ton is lying at Panton Bunder.

Terms—25% deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### I.M.M.T.S. "DUFFERIN"

APPLICATIONS from men with at least 5 years sea experience are invited for four posts of Stokers on board on a pay of Rs. 28|- per month PLUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| War Allowance | „ | 7\|-* |
| Messing Allowance) of Rs. 1\|4 per day) | „ | 38\|-* |
| Dearness Allowance | „ | 22\|-* |
| Total | Rs. | 95\|- per month. |

(* Present rates)

Posts are pensionable.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT,
I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin",
Mazgaon Pier, Bombay 10. (5927)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE

EXPRESS GOODS SERVICE BETWEEN WADI BANDAR AND POONA

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that an Express Goods Service has been introduced between Wadi Bandar and Poona. The train is scheduled to complete the journey from Wadi Bandar to Poona in about 6 hours during the night so that goods loaded at Wadi Bandar during the day become available for delivery at Poona Goods Shed on the following morning. 5928

MOUTH HYGIENE FOR MILLIONS
To the need of millions of Indian homes for a first-class tooth brush, the Aryan is the perfect answer. Not only is it a truly swadeshi brush, but it possesses excellent quality too.
Here is a brush made from sterilized natural bristles set in the handle by the patented 'Aryan Grip' device. Both these features ensure longer service than obtainable from ordinary brushes with synthetic bristles. It has a special shape scientifically designed by a famous dental surgeon, Dr. P. Dhargalkar, which makes it possible for all parts and crevices of the teeth to be thoroughly cleansed.
Aryan
TOOTH BRUSH

Sole Agents: KALAPI STORES, BOMBAY, 2.
ARYAN BRUSH COMPANY, DADAR, BOMBAY.
ATB. 4.

AAA290

**Save now** FOR THE FUTURE

TODAY'S BEST INVESTMENTS are Insurance, Co-operative Societies, Savings Bank Accounts, Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and best of all National Savings Certificates and Government Loans.

ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THEY'LL BE BACK AGAIN
.... AND SOON!
THE forces of evil have been vanquished. The heroic men who made this great victory possible are coming back home, glorious and triumphant. Their return—synonymous with peace—heralds better days for the world at last.
Among the material comforts to be enjoyed again will be quality clothing—especially those made by the Bangalore Mills.
Already 50% of our production is going to civilian markets. But as transport difficulties persist we are unable to supply markets all over the country and you may have to wait before you get our famous fast-colour shirtings and suitings once again.
For the highest value in postwar fabrics, look for these famous trade names with the sheep mark:
"GELLA" fine, fast-colour shirtings;
"WESTRA" and "SUMRA" superior cotton suitings;
and BANGALORE WOOLLENS
BANGALORE MILLS
THE BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS CO., LTD.
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Rexona
CREATES SKIN-BEAUTY
by protecting
skin-health
THE NEW Rexona MEDICATED SOAP
Rexona MEDICATED SOAP CONTAINING CADYL
Yes, because Rexona actively encourages and protects skin-health—the only true basis of skin-loveliness—Rexona can genuinely claim to create skin-beauty.
How does Rexona do this? It does this because it is medicated with a special skin-antiseptic called Cadyl and because Rexona's profuse, quick-starting lather is able to carry this soothing, purifying Cadyl deep into every pore of the skin, to the places where skin troubles and blemishes most frequently start.
REXONA, THE FAMILY SOAP
Every member of the family will appreciate the special properties of this lovely, green, quick-lathering soap... the women because of its active influence on skin-beauty... the men because they of all people know the vital importance of always keeping a healthy skin. And there is no better, safer, soap for Baby. Rexona's gentle, medicated lather soothes irritation—protects against chafing and soreness—keeps Baby's skin cool and comfortable. The whole family should use Rexona regularly to make sure of skin health.
★CADYL, in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils that have a powerful influence on the health of the skin. The soothing and protecting action of Cadyl is scientifically recognised and recommended.
USE REXONA OINTMENT for cuts, sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, rashes, blisters, ringworm, blackheads and all skin blemishes. Though supplies are limited, most dealers have a few of the famous triangular tins.
REXONA OINTMENT
RP. 29-220-40
REXONA PROPRIETARY LIMITED


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